MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- After talks with Israeli Prime minister Menahem Begin on 15 August, U.S. envoy Philip Habib "could feel statisfied" that Israel has moderated its positions in order to guarantee that the agreement on the PLO's evacuation from Beirut will be concluded as soon as possible, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that France has guaranteed to withdraw its forces if the PLO halts the evacuation the radio said Israel is now prepared for a French Army unit to enter west Beirut at the start of the evacuation process. On theother hand, Israel still insists as an absolute condition for agreeing to the settlement that the "terrorists" return the captured pilot and the bodies of nine IDF soldiers. On other aspects of the withdrawal, the radio said Israel will remove its roadblocks on the Beirut-Damascus road when the "terrorists" pass along the highway and that no UN observers will be stationed in Beirut except the small unit already located there. Israel has also dropped its demand that the PLO submit a namelist of those departing Beirut, according to a related IDF radio report which noted that Habib brought to Israel a breakdown of the countries of destination of 7,100 "terrorists." The remaining Syrian forces in Beirut will likewise leave the capital, Jerusalem radio said. However, in remarks broadcast by the radio, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reiterated Israel's concern that a nucleus of "terror organizations" may remain in Beirut. Earlier, the radio reported that over 2,000 "terrorists" have succeeded in acquiring foreign documents that could enable them to remain in Beirut.

Prime Minister Begin said a settlement of the Beirut problem may be reached by the end of this week, according to IDF radio. Begin also told the Cabinet to forget its harsh meeting 12 August in which Defense Minister Sharon was criticized. In a 14 August interview with Jerusalem radio, Sharon denied he intends to resign and defended the bombing of Beirut as necessary both to ensure the safety of Israeli soldiers and to speed up the progress of the negotiations. He said there is no cause for alarm about the state of U.S.-Israeli relations, adding that through Israel's action in Lebanon the United States "has received on a silver platter a tremendous achievement vis-a-vis the Soviets," whose helplessness in the Middle East was revealed.

PLO, Syrian Positions; Beirut Talks -- The PLO agreed to release the plan on how its 9,000 fighters will be distributed in Arab states but has refused to provide a list of their names, Voice of Lebanon radio asserted. The radio said Lebanon informed U.S. envoy Habib that the multinational force must be an advance force and that the Lebanese Army could supervise the Palestinian withdrawal and secure west Beirut. Later, former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam stated that the PLO submitted a new plan for the withdrawal of over 7,000 fighters to seven Arab states, Beirut radio reported.

Damascus radio alleged that Israel is imposing "impossible terms" for a political solution to the Beirut issue and that Syria rejects the Israeli demand for the evacuation of Syrian forces from Beirut. In contrast, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians will withdraw from Beirut immediately following the PLO departure. The radio also noted that Syria has set up camps near Damascus for the arriving Palestinians.

After a meeting with U.S. envoy Habib on 13 August, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that Lebanon and the PLO approved the plan for the Palestinian departure, Beirut radio revealed. In a television interview with Al-Wazzan after further talks with Habib, reported by the radio, he warned that 19 August may not be the first day of the PLO departure because it is also presidential election day.

Palestinian, Syrian Comments -- In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf criticized Arab countries saying they have not met because they do not want to meet and do not want to aid the Palestinians. He said he is pessimistic about the negotiations but that the fighters would leave Beirut if the exit is "honorable." He stressed that no Palestinian civilians would leave their camps.

A commentary carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio described U.S. envoy Habib as "a distinguished and talented" man who is "not unbiased and neutral" because he exerts limited pressure on Israel. According to a Damascus radio commentary, the real U.S. stand toward Israel is not one of "firmness," because the United States aims at the "liquidation and evacuation" of Palestinians from Beirut.

'Arafat Message to Fahd -- In a cable to Saudi King Fahd carried by Riyadh radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat thanked the Saudis for their "honorable" stand to confront the Israelis and for King Fahd's effective contacts with the U.S. President.

'Arafat Interview -- In an interview with an Israeli correspondent reported by the paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, 'Arafat said his recognition of UN resolutions on the Palestinian-Israeli issue included the UN resolution on the establishment of the State of Israel.

Saudi Court Statement -- A Saudi Royal Court statement carried by SPA expressed optimism over the UN resolution on halting the fighting in Lebanon and called for the UN Security Council to make greater efforts in this regard to help end Israeli "disregard" for humanitarian principles.

Military Situation -- The cease-fire in Beirut held throughout the weekend, according to Beirut radio reports, as did the continuation of the supply blockade. According to a Voice of Lebanon radio, limited clashes took place in various areas and all sides reinforced their positions. A car bomb exploded on 14 August in the town of Bhamdun, killing 9 and injuring 40 people, the radio reported; the IDF spokesman said two Israeli soldiers were killed in the explosion, IDF radio said. In the eastern sector, Jerusalem radio claimed that several violations by the "terrorists" occurred over the weekend. Earlier, IDF radio reported that the Syrians and Israelis had reinforced their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley and eastern sector of Lebanon.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reaction to Libyan Proposal -- The PDRY and YAR presidents have informed Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of their agreement with his proposal that Arab leaders send 10 military divisions to Syria to fight Israel, JANA reported on 15 August. Earlier, a Sudanese "responsible source" announced that if Al-Qadhdhafi is serious, Sudan would be prepared to send a division, a squadron of aircraft and a number of officers to be placed under his command, SUNA reported.

In a message to Arab leaders, broadcast by Tripoli radio on 13 August, Al-Qadhdhafi specified the composition of his proposed force: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Sudan should each provide a division; Syria would provide two; Jordan would send two brigades and the Yemens, Kuwait and the UAE would send one brigade each. Meanwhile, Palestinians in Libya held a conference in which they supported the establishment of a unified Arab army under Al-Qadhdhafi's leadership, the radio reported, and decided to establish training camps for Arab revolutionaries and clandestine military cells to strike at "imperialist interests which have implanted the Zionist enemy in the Arab homeland."

Saudi-Syrian Contacts, Fes Summit -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal who is on a visit to Damascus, SANA reported. The Saudi minister conveyed a message from King Fahd requesting that Syria attend the reconvened Fes summit conference and discuss all the issues on the agenda, Monte Carlo radio reported citing informed sources. The summit will resume within 4 weeks and will discuss King Fahd's Middle East peace plan, the radio said.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- According to Iraqi military communiques carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi forces killed 11 Iranians in the northern sector and 3 in the central sector, while Iranian artillery hit Basra on 15 August. The Abadan revolution guards fired on the Al-Faw oil installations in Iraq damaging them and killing 25 Iraqis, Tehran radio reported. An IRNA report said over 50 Iraqis were killed by artillery fire across the Shatt al-'Arab.

Iraqi Warnings -- In a speech to a group of soldiers, carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn warned Iran that in the future Iraq will strike at "vital" Iranian targets. He reiterated the warning to foreign vessels approaching Khark Island oil installations that it is an area of military operations and therefore a target for the Iraqi Air Force. Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah subsequently claimed that Iran is preparing an attack in the central sector, INA reported.

Iran

Oil Minister in Damascus -- Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi met with Syrian President al-Asad and Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus to discuss the venue of the upcoming nonaligned meetings, Tehran radio reported. According to the radio, Khaddam affirmed that Syria would not participate in any nonaligned meeting held in Iraq. In remarks cited by IRNA, Gharazi stated Iran would provide free oil to any country willing to fight Israel and the United States.

Qotbzadeh Trial -- The trial of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh began at Evin Prison on 14 August as scheduled, with Qotbzadeh explaining that he had not intended to overthrow the Islamic Republic or Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni but to overthrow the government, IRNA reported.

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PLO PROPOSES ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET 26 AUG

LD142308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Aug 14 (KUNA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation proposed August 26 as a date for holding the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers conference, it was announced here Saturday.

Following a meeting with the secretary-general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, PLO representative here, Hasan Balawi stated that he has asked Klibi to establish Arab contacts to reach accord on the date. Balawi explained that the suggestion aims at allowing full attendance of Arab ministers some of whom are expected to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Niamey, Niger and the UN General Assembly special session on Palestine scheduled to start on August 16. The PLO official stated that Klibi had briefed him during the meeting on the intensive and wide contacts undertaken to confront the Zionist aggression against Lebanon at all levels.

Meanwhile, the Moroccan resident representative to the Arab League, Mohammed at-Tazi, announced that contacts to convene an Arab foreign ministers conference to prepare for resumption of the 12th Arab summit reached the final stage and that only some steps have to be concluded so that the Arab League secretary will serve formal invitations for the meeting.

At-Tazi, who held a similar meeting here Saturday with Klibi, said that the contacts made by the league's secretary and the Moroccan foreign minister, M'hamed Boucetta, with a number of Arab countries made him to believe that the foreign ministers conference will be held in Muhammadia near Casablanca. He added that a date for the meeting will be fixed soon. The Moroccan envoy stated that the meeting's agenda is open and pointed out that some Arab countries have suggested certain items, without giving more details.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 28, 29 AUGUST

LD161015 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Aug 16 (KUNA) -- A senior Moroccan official confirmed here Monday that the Arab foreign ministers will meet in the Moroccan city of Muhammadia on August 28 and 29 to prepare the agenda of the Arab Fes summit conference due to be held in the first week of September.

The Moroccan permanent ambassador to the Arab League, Mohammed at-Tazi, told KUNA today that the date of the foreign ministers conference was agreed upon during the present tour in the Arab countries by the Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The Moroccan minister had visited Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Oman, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain and is expected to arrive here later today.

'ARAFAT SAYS PLO WILL NOT RAISE 'WHITE FLAG'

NC140735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has visited the heroic joint forces fighers in various positions, particularly in Al-Fakihani, Sabra, Shatila and the Arab university.

The brother commander in chief shook hands with the fighters, lauded their valiant steadfastness and briefed them on the latest military and political developments. He affirmed that the military option still remains in view of the Israeli-U.S. cunning.

Furthermore, Abu 'Ammar noted that the war of devastation and extermination the enemy is launching against our Lebanese and Palestinian peoples — with total U.S. consent — continues, adding that the enemy still entertains dreams of crushing the revolution and achieving the objective of annihilating the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized that we will not give the enemy the opportunity to impose capitulation on us, and that we will confront the conspiracy. He said not even one Palestinian would raise a while flag.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES REPLY CABLE FROM KING FAHD

NC150628 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a cable from the Saudi monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in reply to the cable Brother Abu 'Ammar sent on the Zionist military escalation against Beirut. King Fahd expressed [hope] that the recent Security Council resolution issued following the intensive efforts exerted on various levels will help toward lifting the blockade of Beirut and ending the current situation in Lebanon.

PLO REFUSES TO GIVE NAMES OF BEIRUT FIGHTERS

JN140617 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] In an interview with L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party, to be published today, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] says the PLO has officially rejected the new Israeli conditions. Abu Iyad says the PLO remains committed to the original agreement reached among the Lebanese Government, U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the PLO. Despite its rejection of the new Israeli conditions, the PLO will not retract its decision to leave Beirut but it refuses to give the names of the fighters.

On the Israeli prisoners of war and the bodies of 11 Israeli soldiers, Abu Iyad said this issue is within the jurisdiction of the International Red Cross.

SALAH KHALAF CRITICIZES ARAB STAND, MEDIA

GF151923 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Khawlah Nazzal dispatch from west Beirut]

[Text] A prominent Palestinian official has expressed pessimism over the possibility of reaching an agreement to ensure an honorable PLO exit from Beirut. He said: Israel wants to eradicate the fighters and the PLO Resistance leaders.

Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, attacked the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and asked: Where are its armies? He said: This war has unmasked and exposed many stands, particularly those of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries. He asked: Where are the armies of these countries? Was is not their duty to fight side by side with the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters? There is still a chance for them. This war has proved the Palestinian Resistance's allies are the fighters.

On withdrawal from Beirut, Abu Iyad said: We hear about withdrawal as others do; we have not met with the U.S. envoy. However, there are negotiations, but I am pessimistic about them because the escalation of the Zionist raids and bombings prove that Israel does not want the commandos to withdraw, but wants to extirpate them fighters and leaders.

He continued: The PLO cannot depart Beirut unconditionally because it is a command which is close to its masses and fighters. It is true we are ready to leave, but it must be an honorable exit to protect Beirut and its inhabitants. As for the camps, no Palestinian will leave them whatever the circumstances; they will remain Palestinian camps.

Asked about the extent of the damage to the Resistance if it withdraws from Beirut, he said: What we have lost in Lebanon is only part of one position; our revolution has positions everywhere and its survival is not determined by its staying in Beirut. This indicates that the Zionist enemy has not achieved any of its goals, regardless of its use of various internationally-banned weapons -- advanced U.S. weapons that have never been used in previous wars.

On the Soviet stand, he said: Before asking me about the Soviet stand, I must ask you about the Arab stand. The Soviets cannot extend any aid to us except through the Arabs. He added: We are faced with two sieges: A Zionist-Phalangist siege on the one hand, and an Arab siege on the other. He ridiculed the stand of Arab countries saying: So far, they have not held any meetings to support us; they have not met, not because they are unable to meet, but because they do not want to. Hence, they do not want to aid us.

Abu Iyad said he expects a major battle in Al-Biqa' and Tripoli in northern Lebanon because there are a great number of Syrians and commandos there.

He criticized the Arab media and said: Arab media has not played its role in this war, while French media has played an unexpectedly positive role on our side. He said: You are the first Arab newspaper to enter Beirut since the beginning of the invasion.

It should be noted that French journalists held a demonstration in Galerie Sim'an last Tuesday to protest Israel's violations of the cease-fire. Israeli soldiers opened fire on the French journalists to disperse them.

PLO OFFICIAL ON PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

NC152223 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Aug (MENA) -- PLO Executive Committee member Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani has stated that the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile is one of the important ideas that will be discussed following the departure of the Palestinian leadership and fighters from Beirut and that this requires U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, as well as U.S. dialogue with the PLO.

In an interview to be published in Monday's edition of the weekly newspaper MAY, Dr ad-Dajani called on Arab states that have proposed the declaration of a Palestinian government, such as Egypt, and those that have not yet made such a proposal to discuss this idea in detail and define the requirements for implementing it. He said there is an inadequate concept of how to implement this idea, even though it is an old one, and no working groups have ever been formed to discuss the details.

Dr ad-Dajani also stressed that the PLO, through its democratic institutions that accurately represent the various factions of the Palestinian people, is the representative of this people and there can be no separation between the people and its representatives.

Discussing the Reagan administration's attitude toward the Palestinian issue, Dr ad-Dajani said it is known that the Republican U.S. administration does not want a comprehensive solution for the Palestinian issue. This stand is old and explains the U.S. collusion with Israel in the Lebanon war, as well as Reagan's outlook toward it.

DFLP'S NAYIF HAWATIMAH ON EVACUATION CONDITIONS

JN150712 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has praised the continuous Palestinian-Syrian cohesion. Hawatimah stressed that Syria's Al-Asad has fought at the side of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He added that the Syrian forces are fighting side by side with the joint forces.

Nayif Hawatimah also stressed that the United States has aided and abetted the Israeli expansion, supported Israel against international public opinion, encouraged the invasion of Lebanon and ignored the Palestinian people's rights.

Hawatimah pointed out that the Palestinian Resistance wants the arrival of the French units to be simultaneous with the beginning of the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

PFLP SPOKESMAN ON ISRAELI PLANS, PEACE FORCE

AU151915 Rome ANSA in English 1848 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 15 -- "Israel wants to destroy Beirut, give a mortal blow to the Lebanese left and make Phalangist Bashir al-Jumayyil president", according to Abu Sharif, spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in an interview with "ANSA" Sunday. Abu Sharif also said that the Palestinians are not concerned with the nationality of the first foreign contingent which will land in Beirut under the aegis of the multinational peacekeeping force to supervise evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from west Beirut.

According to the spokesman, "Israel wants to destroy all the refugee camps the way it did in the south of the country and now it wants to enter Beirut and burn it." Sharif also said that Israelis "want to conquer all of Lebanon, enter the Al-Biqa' Valley, where Syrian troops are posted, and force Lebanon to sign a peace treaty similar to the one stipulated at Camp David between Egypt and Israel."

'PALESTINIAN SOURCES' DENY KIDNAPPING CLAIMS

AU151934 Rome ANSA in English 1844 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 15 -- Palestinian sources told "ANSA" Sunday that a message released in Beirut Saturday that Italian and German terrorists had kidnapped five Israeli officers was completely false. The Israeli military command here had also denied the message Saturday.

The message was delivered to the Beirut office of the "Agence France Presse" news agency and reportedly was signed by the Red Brigades and Baader Meinof urban guerrilla organizations active in Italy and Germany, respectively. The authors of the kidnap claim said [they] had kidnapped five Israeli military officers and would kill them if two of their comrades were not released from jail.

The Palestinian sources denied the authenticity of the message and said it did not even deserve discussion.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

NC131551 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat addressed a message this afternoon to United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In it he stressed that Israel had raised serious obstacles before an evacuation of Palestinian armed forces from Beirut.

'Arafat said that the PLO had indicated through more than one forum its intention to implement the step as recorded in Security Council Resolution 517. However, continued Israeli harassment, bombardment and aggression had raised serious obstacles towards implementing the evacuation of Palestinian forces from Beirut.

[Words indistinct] of these obstacles, 'Arafat continued, was yesterday's 12-hour aerial, naval and ground bombardment against residential districts, refugee camps and hospitals, as reported by the international media.

'Arafat suggested that Perez de Cuellar could assist in implementing the PLO decision by whatever international efforts [word indistinct] possible, including the immediate positioning of UN observers in and around Beirut. He said: This step could provide a substantial contribution to peace and security in the area and to a practical implementation of [word indistinct] as in the Security Council resolution.

'Arafat's message was also circulated to all members [word indistinct] of the Security Council.

KLIBI ON 'RESPONSIBILITIES' OF UN, MAJOR POWERS

LD131720 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Aug (TAP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has said the United Nations is primarily responsible for the plight of the Palestinian people, and consequently the international community as a whole bears direct responsibility for what is happening in Lebanon and for what Israel is doing to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Therefore, the UN secretary general's call for an international seminar within the United Nations framework to discuss the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis accords with the legal reality of the problem and with the international organization's charter, as well as the many resolutions the organization has issued that have defined the framework for a just peace by reinstituting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enabling them to exercise their right to self-determination, to establish their independent state in their homeland, Palestine.

The big powers, which enjoy permanent membership of the Security Council, bear special added responsibilities for ensuring world peace and security -- responsibilities that require an immediate initiative to end the Israeli aggression and to contribute to the realization of a just peace by forcing Israel to submit to the international organization's resolutions.

The Palestinian people, who have demonstrated their readiness to sacrifice for their legitimate rights, have also demonstrated their concern for the establishment of a just and lasting peace through respect for international resolutions.

BAHRAIN

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

GF150945 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0918 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, arrived here today on a visit to Bahrain within the framework of his tour of area countries. He was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah. Boucetta carries a message from Moroccan King Hassan II to the deputy amir of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, dealing with the current situation in the Arab region and resumption of the Fes summit. The Moroccan minister will also hold talks with his Bahraini counterpart on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Discusses Summit

GF151638 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) -- Bahrain has welcomed the resumption of the Fes Arab summit to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and stop the onslaught against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

This was stated today when Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain, received M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs. Shaykh Hamad expressed Bahrain's belief that Arab unity and solidarity is the most effective weapon to stop the treacherous aggression. He said this solidarity will demonstrate to the world that by its steadfastness and faith the Arab nation is capable of defending its legitimate rights.

Boucetta conveyed to the deputy amir a message from the Moroccan monarch on current Arab developments and the call to resume the Fes conference. During the meeting, the deputy amir expressed hope that the summit will eliminate Arab differences that obstruct Arab solidarity in order that the Arab nation's aims are achieved.

In a statement after the meeting, Boucetta said he conveyed a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain.

Referring to when the Fes summit will be resumed, Boucetta said he expects it will be convened in the first 10 days of September. He said the most important topics of discussion are the confrontation of the Zionist aggression in general and the adoption of specific measures to serve the Arab nation's interests.

In a statement to QNA prior to his departure from Doha earlier today, Boucetta said the Arab summit's agenda will deal with all new Arab developments and the Arab foreign ministers will carry out preparatory work for the summit during their meeting.

Referring to the plan of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Boucetta said: "There is no King Fahd plan. The plan is now Arab. There are points that will be studied comprehensively. The time is now very opportune to propose an Arab plan."

Referring to Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and the possibility of its attending the summit, Boucetta said all matters and aspects of all Arab affairs on all levels will be studied, and no Arab meeting can be held without discussing all issues of interest to the Arab nation, particularly in the present circumstances when we are in great need of unifying our ranks and rallying our forces.

Referring to the countries that will attend the conference, Boucetta said all Arab countries should attend the conference, and Syria has clearly agreed to attend. He said he received an assurance on this matter from Syria while he was there. Boucetta said he believes Syria has informed the Arab League Secretariat of this.

Referring to the PLO's proposal to postpone the Arab foreign ministers conference to 26 August, Boucetta said: "This is only a matter of days. Morocco has proposed convening the meeting on 18 August." He added that the Arab League Secretariat will announce the date for convening the Arab foreign ministers conference today or tomorrow and that the summit will be held 2 weeks after the foreign ministers meeting.

Asked about reports on an imminent Cabinet reshuffle in Morocco, the Moroccan minister denied such reports, saying they are untrue.

Referring to his talks with Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, Boucetta said they discussed the latest Arab developments, the arrangements to resume the Fes summit and bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

Departs for Baghdad 15 August

GF151942 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, left Manama for Baghdad tonight following a short visit to Bahrain during which he delivered a message from the Moroccan king to Deputy Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah on the Moroccan efforts to resume the Fes summit and prepare for the Arab foreign ministers meeting. He was seen off by Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Iraqi Ambassador to Bahrain Nu'man al-'Ani.

SAUDI ARABIA

COURT ISSUES STATEMENT ON 12 AUG UN RESOLUTION

LD131518 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1418 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 13 Aug (SPA) -- The kingdom has expressed its extreme interest in the implementation of yesterday's resolution adopted by the UN Security Council calling on Israel to implement the council's resolutions relating to the halting of all military activity in Lebanon. A statement issued by the Royal Court called on the Security Council to make greater efforts in this connection and to put an end to Israel's disregard of humanitarian principles and ethics and the continuation of its attacks on Lebanon. The following is the text of the Royal Court statement:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia -- out of its deep feeling for its Arab, Islamic and international responsibilities, and out of its belief in the necessity of unifying Arab and international efforts to face the increasing dangers now threatening the Middle East as a result of the dangerous events in Lebanon, particularly the horrifying deterioration of the situation in Beirut, following the continuous treacherous attacks by the Zionist entity that have led to a state of destruction the like of which the civilized world has never witnessed -- is following with extreme interest the implementation of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Security Council that calls on Israel to honor and implement the council's resolutions relating to the halting of all military activity in Lebanon.

This development gives rise to some optimism accompanied by caution and anxiety. The optimism stems from the international community's siding with the Palestinian and Lebanese people against Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the Israeli rampage in Beirut. The caution and anxiety stem from the Zionist entity's record which is full of disregard for all human values, norms and principles and for international practice and law and the will of the international community and its agreements, foremost of which are the Geneva and Hague conventions for the protection of civilians in war and from Israel's violation of the sovereignty of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, and its rendering homeless and the annihilation of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while following with extreme interest the efforts being made by the international community to prevent the deterioration of the situation, to make the cease-fire firm and ensure Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory, to find a solution for the Palestinian question that will bring about a just and comprehensive peace guaranteeing the Palestinian people all their legitimate rights and the establishment of an independent state on their own land, hopes the elimination of the crisis will lead to the desired results, and appeals to the Security Council to make greater efforts in this connection. It also hopes the Security Council will put an end to Israel's continued disregard for humanitarian principles and ethics and to its continued and repeated attacks in Lebanon that have been going on for more than 2 months.

KING FAHD RECEIVES CABLE FROM YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD151338 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a thank you cable from Yasir 'Arafat, the commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, in which he lauded his majesty's efforts and stand toward the Palestinian issue. The text of the cable follows:

Your Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz,

Jihad greetings. In my name, in the name of my Mujahidin brothers, in the name of the Palestinian people and in the name of these besieged masses in steadfast Beirut, I thank you from the depth of my heart for all Your Majesty's efforts, your wise government and the brotherly honorable stand taken by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's people on the side of its Mujahidin brothers.

The world has noticed, along with your Mujahidin sons, the good and intensive efforts you have exerted to confront the Israeli military madness that has fallen on Beirut without conscience. The outcomes of these efforts and contacts Your Majesty has made with President Reagan have been fruitful and good and have resulted in the stoppage of these air raids and in saving the lives of your Palestinian and Lebanese sons, children, women and men inside besieged Beirut. We pray to Almighty God that all efforts being exerted by Your Majesty will be successful. Our people will never forget His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and these truthful national and pan-Arab stands. If you aid God, He will aid you and firmly plant your feet.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces

PDRY

ENVOY TO BULGARIA REPORTEDLY RECALLED, ARRESTED

GF151335 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Aug 82 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Frankfurt -- The PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria, who is known as "Muhsin," has recently been recalled from his post by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

As soon as the ambassador arrived at Aden airport, a squad of security men arrested him and took him to jail in order to put him on trial.

AS-SIYASAH has learned the ambassador was recalled and arrested because there was a joint one-year agreement between the Governments of the PDRY and Bulgaria, according to which the latter was supposed to establish a telephone network in Aden. When Bulgaria did not implement the agreement on time, the PDRY Government inquired and was startled to learn the agreement was abrogated on direct request from PDRY Ambassador "Muhsin." Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad recalled the ambassador and arrested him in order to prosecute him.

It is noteworthy that "Muhsin" once held the post of director of intelligence and then minister of state for national security during the era of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. He exploited his position to terrorize the opposition, thousands of whom fell as victims. Chairman 'Ali Nasir was pressured at that time into sending him away by appointing him as ambassador to Bulgaria.

IRANIAN MAJLIS DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

GF141331 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] An Iranian Majlis delegation, led by Hashem-Bayat and Hasan Sa'id Shah, arrived in the country late yesterday on a visit to the PDRY at an invitation from the Supreme People's Council.

The delegation members were received at the airport by Riyad al-Akbari, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee [word indistinct] and member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and a number of council members.

Meets 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF151358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers has met with the Iranian Majlis delegation led by Hashim-Bayat and including a Majlis (?committee) member.

The secretary general received a (?message) from Ayatollah Khomeyni during the meeting. The discussion included a number of issues concerning the expansion of bilateral relations.

The Iranian delegation explained Iran's stand in support of the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The secretary general expressed his appreciation for the Iranian stand in support of the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese and Arab peoples who are facing the ferocious Zionist invasion.

NEWS STATEMENT ISSUED ON SOVIET GROUP'S VISIT

GF141736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] PDRY and Soviet parliamentarians strongly condemned Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the enemy's crimes and mass extermination of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with the support and backing of the United States.

In a news statement released today on the conclusion of the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the PDRY, the parliamentarians called for an immediate end to the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. They praised the heroic and magnificent steadfastness and outstanding courage of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in the face of the Zionist war machine and the foiling of the objectives of the Zionist aggression -- objectives that include the physical liquidation of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese National Movement.

The PDRY side lauded the Soviet Union's principled stands on our just Arab causes, its practical measures to restrain the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the support and multifaceted assistance it has extended to the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The PDRY side explained developments in the Arab region, the stands of the two parts of Yemen and their unlimited support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and the Lebanese National Movement and the efforts of the two leaders of the two parts of Yemen to bring about a unified Arab stand to confront the Zionist enemy.

The Soviet delegation highly appreciated the great role the PDRY has carried out and is carrying out to strengthen the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab solidarity and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by Comrade Midkhat Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the PRDY from 10 to 13 August 1982, during which it met with the YSP secretary general and party and state officials. The Soviet parliamentary delegation also held talks with the Supreme People's Council Presidium on Middle East developments, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the development of relations between the parliaments of the two friendly countries.

YAR

PEOPLE'S GENERAL CONGRESS MEMBERS ELECTED

GF131340 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is an announcement by the Supreme Committee for Cooperative Elections and Citizens' Representatives in the People's General Congress.

The supreme committee for general elections of civil cooperatives in the third electoral season, which is in charge of the People's General Congress membership elections, announces that, in accordance with Presidential Decrees No 128 for the year 1981, which commissioned the committee to supervise the election of citizens' representatives to the People's General Congress, the supreme committee and the supervising committees have been able to carry out the elections in a democratic, free and direct manner in two stages. In the first stage the citizens' representatives on the level of the republic's [word indistinct] were elected in 2,100 electoral units in order to elect congress members for each region. In the second state the final election process took place in order to elect the 700 members of the congress whose number was specified by the presidential decrees.

The elections took place with great success throughout the republic. This could not have been achieved were it not for the response of the people, all the people, to the election process and their vivid civilized response to the blessed democratic march led by Brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander general of the armed forces.

'ALI ON U.S. POLICY, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

GF141647 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed Egypt's desire for the United States to reconsider its policy toward the Palestinian issue within the Camp David treaty.

In a statement to the magazine AL-MAJALLAH that will appear in today's issue, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt wants Washington to officially confirm its commitment to safeguarding the Palestinians' self-determination and their right to establish a Palestinian homeland and to initiate a dialogue with the PLO.

In this regard, he affirmed the need for getting a U.S. explanation of the Camp David Agreements concerning the Palestinians' self-determination, since the narrow Israeli explanation of the autonomy rule and the aggressive Israeli practices in Lebanon and the West Bank will dash the hopes of the Palestinians. Thus, the Reagan administration is called on to speed up its political measures to grant the Palestinians some hope.

Referring to the Egyptian-French plan on the Palestinian question, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the plan has not yet been put to the vote at the Security Council in order to avoid a U.S. veto. This is because it is necessary to wait for some time before the U.S. Government pursues a new policy and recognizes the PLO. He said there is close coordination between Cairo and Paris on this matter.

Referring to Egyptian-Israeli relations in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the normalization of bilateral relations has slowed following the invasion of Lebanon. He also expressed the Egyptian people's great dissatisfaction with what is happening in Lebanon.

GHALI ASKS FOR MORE 'POSITIVE' U.S. STEPS

NC132247 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced that the Arab Republic of Egypt considers the Security Council resolution that was recently unanimously approved regarding the Israeli aggression against Lebanon as a positive step. He expressed his hope that the United States will take more positive steps to face the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Dr Butrus Ghali added: The Foreign Ministry has contacted Egypt's permanent envoy to the United Nations for information about the discussions that were held during the Security Council sessions.

U.S. ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING PLO 'LIQUIDATION'

NC142327 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 14 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The Cairo papers to be published tomorrow, Sunday, continue to denounce the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut. Analyzing the U.S. stand toward the Israeli offensive, the papers condemn the silent U.S. position and demand that the United States adopt a clearer position to halt the massacre Israel is perpetrating in Beirut.

Under the headline "The Israeli Artillery Stopped on the Orders of the United States," AL-AKHBAR affirms that the United States alone can impose a comprehensive (?solution) to the Palestinian question and force Israel to accept the Palestinian existence on their land so they can determine their future, and thus, save the area from the continuation of bloody conflicts that may endanger U.S. interests. AL-AKHBAR points out that Egypt knows this very well and for this reason was the first to move to put pressure on the United States and to link the ouster of the Palestinians from Lebanon with a comprehensive solution to the question. Citing an example, the paper says the Israeli artillery did not stop until Reagan told Begin that he wanted the fighting to stop immediately. After a short while, Begin contacted the U.S. President and told him that the shelling had stopped.

AL-AKHBAR asks that if this is the form of relations between the United States and Israel, why did the United States not intercede decisively to stop the barbaric Israeli invasion before thousands of Palestinians were killed in Sharon's massacres?

AL-AKHBAR points out that the whole world now regards Israel's crimes in Lebanon as being no less ugly or bestial than the Nazi's crimes. The facts affirm that the United States was satisfied with and supported the liquidation of the largest number of fedayeen before their ouster from Lebanon in order to weaken Palestinian military strength so it would not constitute a danger to Israel's security, and would not be an influencing factor when the issue is submitted to negotiations and that (?then) the PLO would accept any concessions, thus permitting an effective U.S. role to be played in reaching a comprehensive solution. The paper says that this explains the unclear U.S. position since the Israel invasion of Lebanon began and which nearly achieved its goals in the past few days.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR asserts that the United States could not remain silent after the world condemned Israel's attempts to starve and kill the civilians in west Beirut. Otherwise, it would be branded with the disgrace from which the Israeli rulers will not escape before the conscience of the world.

In its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH says it is insufficient for U.S. President Ronald Reagan to ask Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to stop the bestial air raids on Beirut to cleanse U.S. hands from the responsibility of the massacres of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population taking place in Lebanon. The paper says that Begin's acquiesence in the request to stop the raids has proved the extent of the certain influence the United States enjoys with the decisionmakers in Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asks the United States to take the inescapable decision of recognizing and negotiating with the PLO on self-determination for the Palestinians. The paper emphasizes that this is the real key to solving the Palestinian problem, not formulating plans to evacuate the Palestinians from Lebanon to other refuges.

'INFORMED SOURCES' ON EGYPTIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS

GF141502 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Aug 82 p 1

["Exclusive" dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Informed Egyptian sources close to the talks that were held in Cairo over a period of 40 days between a Palestinian delegation and the Egyptian National Security Council have told pan-Arab press that the Egyptian stand during these talks -- contrary to the announced Egyptian stand -- can be summarized in three points: 1) Egypt would either receive the whole body of the Resistance, command, organs and forces or would not receive any at all; 2) If the whole body of the PLO moves to Cairo in accordance with the first point, it would have to adhere to work "within Egypt's strategic policy": 3) The Egyptian Government would be the negotiator on behalf of the Palestinian Resistance in any future talks.

The sources said the Palestinian Resistance rejected all Egyptian proposals and that talks were halted in the first week of August for this reason.

BAHRAINI PAPER REPORTS DEMONSTRATION IN CAIRO

GF140918 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Plainclothes police wielding rubber truncheons yesterday charged scores of demonstrators who gathered outside Cairo's Al-Azhar mosque in protest over the Israeli siege of Beirut.

After noon prayers at the famous 1,000-year-old mosque, the demonstrators, estimated between 100 and 150, hoisted pictures of Yasir 'Arafat and unfurled banners reading "Palestine is Arab".

Police, some wearing uniforms and others in plain clothes, watched from a distance and did not interfere at first.

But when the demonstrators attempted to march from a small square outside the mosque heading to the centre of Cairo, dozens of plainclothes police attacked them with rubber truncheons.

Most of the protesters, outnumbered by police, ran away but a few were arrested.

The protest was organised by three opposition political parties, the rightist Socialist Liberal Party and the leftist Socialist Labour Party and the nationalist Unionist Progressive Rally who asked Palestine sympathisers to offer a special prayer for the rest of the 'martyrs' souls at Al-Azhar.

MINISTRY TO NAME DETAINEES TO BE RELEASED

NC132157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2139 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) -- AL-JUMHURIYAH reports in tomorrow's edition that the Interior Ministry will announce in the next 3 or 4 days the names of the detainees who will be released following an objective study by the ministry of their cases. The ministry has found that the detainees no longer represent a security threat and are not associated with secret organizations espousing violence.

This comes in pursuance to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's directives to Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha to define the situation of the remaining persons who were subjected to the Emergency Laws.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING OMANI ENVOY -- Cairo, Aug 10 (MENA) -- Shura [Consultative] Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim today received Omani Ambassador to Egypt 'Abdallah al-Ghazali on the occasion of the expiration of his tour of duty. Dr 'Abd al-Hakim expressed Egypt's appreciation for Oman's wise policy and principled stances vis-a-vis the Arab problems. Dr 'Abd al-Hakim lauded the Omani economic social and urbanizing progress over the past ten years under Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He expressed thanks to the Omani ambassador for his sincere efforts during his term of office here which helped strengthening bilateral relations. Al-Ghazali, was also received today for the same purpose by Power and Energy Minister Mahir Abaza. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1236 GMT 10 Aug 82 GF]

SADDAM HUSAYN REITERATES WARNING TO SHIPS

JN151812 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn on 15 August upon bestowing medals of valor on Iraqi fighters -- recorded]

[Text] The vessels you and your brothers strike at are probably either Iranian, Syrian or Libyan. They remain silent and sometimes they contradict Iraqi media when they report the destruction of two or three targets.

I do recall that once our pilots hit targets in Bander-e Khomeyni. There were foreign ships [there], among others. Also, at the outset of the war, there were foreign ships at Kharq Island.

We have learned that the two targets you hit were Greek and South Korean ships, rather than a North Korean ship. These countries have only themselves to blame, because they sent their ships and citizens [to the area]. Thus far, we cannot understand why they did so -- to send their ships and citizens to a zone previously declared a prohibited military operations zone. Despite all this, foreign ships belonging to the countries I have just mentioned have been supplying Iran with [words indistinct].

They [Syrians and Libyans] remained silent when we struck one of their vessels and [words indistinct]. You said you destroyed two naval targets and not three. This was admitted by the countries concerned. The Iranians failed to acknowledge the sinking of the two targets in their military communqiues. They remained silent. Now your objectives are clear to everyone. May God bless you.

The countries that are eager to protect their citizens and vessels in Gulf waters should avoid the military operations zones that were pointed out in an armed forces communique shortly after you destroyed the two naval targets.

It is difficult for us to distinguish between an Iranian vessel and a Greek vessel on radar. Similarly it is difficult for us to distinguish between an Isareli vessel and a French vessel if they anchor in Iranian waters.

He who cares for his citizens and vessels should avoid the military zones. We have often warned foreign countries and international transport companies about sending their vessels to these zones, because it is difficult for us to distinguish between one vessel and another. It is even difficult for the fighter planes, when assigned to carry out reconnaissance flights or to hit specific naval targets at supersonic speed, to distinguish between one flag and another, between one identity and another and between one vessel and another.

Therefore, we reiterate our warning so companies that transport oil, as well as foreign countries, will understand that all oil tankers approaching Kharq Island will be targets for the Iraqi Air Force and all other means we use against naval targets. The international transport companies and countries that deal with Iran to transport oil from Kharq Island will have only themselves to blame if their vessels and oil tankers approach this zone.

In the past, we avoided striking at many targets inside Iran, including oil targets, in the hope that when peace is attained the Iranians would have the opportunity to pursue their chosen course of life.

However, if the Iranian Government persists in its intransigence, our air force and other forces will concentrate more on Iran's vital primary targets than its targets on the ground. Kharq Island and its oil installations, as well as the oil tankers docking at it or transporting oil from it, regardless of their nationality will be targets for the Iraqi Air Force.

I will not ask you to be brave because you are brave and heroic. However, I ask you to be wise, wise enough not to take risks when there is no need for it. You are dear to us. Every one of you is raising high Iraq's flag. Every one of you is invaluable. You are more precious than any other thing except the sublime values for which you are fighting and offering sacrifices. Also, I want you to bring up the [word indistinct] in accordance with this spirit and wisdom as well as in accordance with the values which have deepened the meaning of nationalism and honor as well as bravery and sacrifice in our souls. Your flag, with God's help, will be the only lofty one. Your people will remain honorable with their heads held high. Your country will be protected, your [word indistinct] will be safeguarded and your future will be bright.

I wish you success and dignity. May God guide your steps.

IRAQ TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN151947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Moroccan King Hassan II dealing with the current Arab consultations regarding the convening of the proposed Arab summit conference.

Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, received the message during his meeting tonight with M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs. During the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed Iraq's support for convening the Arab summit conference in Morocco and its acceptance of the Moroccan Government's invitation to attend.

The Iraqi official stressed that all the necessary conditions for this conference should be made available to enable the Arab nation to confront aggression and build sound, principled bases for Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

The discussions during the meeting focused on the close relations between Iraq and Morocco, the Arab situation, the issues that pertain to the Nonaligned Movement, the seventh nonaligned summit conference and Iraq's efforts to preserve the movement's unity and continuity and to guarantee its power to attain its objectives. Boucetta asserted Morocco's support for Iraq's constructive proposals in this respect.

The Moroccan minister left Baghdad a short while ago following a 5-hour visit as part of an Arab tour to convey messages from the Moroccan monarch to Arab leaders with invitations to participate in the Arab summit to be held in Morocco at the end of August.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR CAIRO WITH MESSAGE

JN160816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (INA) -- 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry under secretary and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, left for Cairo today. The envoy will convey a message from President Saddam Husayn to President Mubarak on the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state or government and the latest developments in this regard.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 809

JN131639 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Communique No 809 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compasionate. In defense of Iraq's land and honor, the heroic Iraqi Armed Forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the wicked Khomeyni clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our units in the northern sector. Our forces pounded it, killing 11 and destroying 1 tank, 1 battery position [as heard] and 1 hardware stockpile.

2. Three were killed in the central sector.

3. One excavator and one vehicle were destroyed in the Basra sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 August 1982

Communique No 810

JN141600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) -- A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening said the Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra and Khanaqin today, causing some damage. It put the Iranian losses in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today at two excavators and one water tank truck destroyed in the central sector and one excavator destroyed in the Basra sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 810 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqi people continued their activities against the racist Iranian enemy in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today with the following results:

1. Two enemy excavators and one water tank truck were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

2. One excavator was destroyed in the Basra sector.

3. The vicious Iranian enemy shelled residential areas and economic installations in the Basra and Khanaqin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 August 1982

Communique No 811

JN151629 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Communique No 811 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The capable soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

1. One tank and one excavator were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

2. One vehicle and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the (Shib) area.

3. Using artillery, the Iranian enemy shelled Basra, Mandali and Khanaqin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 15 August 1982

KINGDOM PREFERS TO RECEIVE 'FIGHTING' VIA LAND

JN160803 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Amman -- AD-DUSTUR has learned that the competent authorities prefer to receive the fighters returning to Jordan from Lebanon via land border points and in stages, as this will enable them to provide the required facilities. The competent authorities will receive the returnees who carry valid, invalid or unrenewed Jordanian passports as long as they can prove their possession of Jordanian passports.

MUDAR BADRAN ON NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL MEETING

JN121734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 12 Aug (INA) -- Jordan has reiterated its intention to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference slated to be held in Baghdad on 2 September. This was revealed by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran during his meeting with the Iraqi ambassador in Amman today.

Badran said Iraq's initiative to forgo the chairmanship of the seventh nonaligned summit conference in favor of India mirrors Iraq's sincere and pricipled stand in enabling the movement to attain its obejctives and in thwarting suspect designs aimed at undermining its march.

BADRAN RECEIVES 'NOTABLES' OF PALESTINIAN CAMPS

JN141616 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 14 Aug (PETRA) -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran met with notables and representatives of the [Palestinian refugee] camps in the various parts of the kingdom at the Prime Ministry today.

During the meeting, which lasted 3 hours, an open and frank dialogue was held on current Arab issues and the situation prevailing in the region, headed by the dimensions of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its reflections on the Palestinian cause in particular and on the region in general.

The prime minister greeted the heroic fighters in west Beirut who are fighting in defense of the Arab nation's soil and dignity. He said these fighters are the vanguard of the Palestinian people. He added that the Palestinian cause will remain alive because the Palestinian people are alive and the Palestinian territory exists. He pointed out that the Palestinian-Israeli war has been going on for 2 months due to the fighting will of the Resistance heroes and their complete preparedness to sacrifice and be martyred.

Badran said we were not taken aback by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon because we know our enemy and are aware of its expansionist aims. He added: We have often warned against the enemy aims and called for a solution to the Lebanese problem through a Lebanese accord and a Lebanese-Palestinian accord in order to avert an invasion. We have also sought Arab understanding and solidarity on common grounds because we believe dangers threaten our nation only in the absence of Arab solidarity.

He said His Majesty King Husayn's speech on Wednesday evening comprehensively reviewed the Arab situation, the Zionist aggression on Palestine and the Arab territories and the continuous Zionist schemes to consecrate its occupation, expansion and elimination of the Palestinian land and people as well as the Zionist threat posed to the Arab character and coming generations.

The prime minister indicated that Jordan has stood by fraternal Iraq since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war and tried to promote an Arab stand in support of Iraq to put an end to the war in view of Iraq's important role in the conflict with the Zionist enemy since it represents a strategic depth for Jordan.

Badran reviewed the heroic deeds and sacrifices of the Iraqi Army which took part in all Arab battles against Israel in 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973. He said assistance has always come from Iraq even in the days of the Islamic conquest. He elaborated that Khalid ibn al-Walid came from Iraq to wage the Al-Yarmuk battle. He said: We have stood by the side of our brothers in Iraq because this is stipulated by the Arab League Charter and the joint defense pact. Had the Arabs abided by the provisions of this charter and this pact, today's events in Lebanon would not have taken place. He concentrated on the importance of Arab solidariry and the need for minimum Arab understanding to hold an Arab summit conference.

The prime minister asserted that the forthcoming stage will be difficult not only in Lebanon but in the West Bank and Gaza Strip because the Israeli enemy will tighten its grip, increase the exodus of the inhabitants and have more ambitions. He called for continuous work in all fields and for being on guard against enemy designs that should be confronted with a cohesive front and with the formation of a popular army, which will include all those capable of carrying arms without exception. He stressed that all plots will founder on Jordan's rock because this country has a wise leadership and a brave cohesive people that clearly knows its path and marches in one direction.

Several notables and representatives of camps also spoke during the meeting. They stressed their rallying around His Majesty King Husayn's leadership and their support for his majesty's brave pan-Arab stands and all points mentioned in his speech. They also completely rejected the idea of an alternative homeland, stressing that they will accept no alternative to their homeland of Palestine. They said Jordan understands the depth of the Palestinian cause and acts logically. They pointed out that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has exposed those we used to regard as the savior and deliverer of the Palestinian cause. They added that those who make claims but do not do anything have been discovered.

The notables and representatives of the camps praised His Majesty King Husayn's decision to form the popular army, which will support our valiant armed forces, emphasizing their readiness to sacrifice for the sake of preserving Jordan's dignity and national unity.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN151817 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace today Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, who conveyed to his majesty a letter from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the current Arab situation and the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fes. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the foreign minister and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Amman today on a short visit to Jordan. He was received at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, ELECTION

NC141902 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has declared that today's discussions with the U.S. envoy have resulted in a better situation. He expressed his hope that differences on certain points will be ironed out so we can enter the stage of implementation, which he expects to take place before or after the session for the election of a new president of the republic in order that one deadline may not affect another.

The prime minister said that the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies has carried out his constitutional duty by calling for a session to elect the president and that there are matters the government is seeking to tackle, including the Israeli presence in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies. He said that everyone must cooperate to save the legitimacy of and to preserve Lebanon. He asserted that the undertaking with Syria will produce positive results, that contacts are continuing with the United Nations to lift the seige on Beirut and that the coming days will be days of relaxation in Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan further said efforts are continuing to tackle the question of Israeli expansion in northern Lebanon.

This came in a television interview Prime Minister al-Wazzan held at the Republican Palace at 1445 [1245 GMT] today. We will now give the text of the interview:

He was asked: Mr Prime Minister, the crisis is continuing from week to week, and today we are about to start another week. We hope that the implementation of the political solution will begin next week. What are your expectations regarding this matter?

He answered: I can say that during our talks with Mr Habib today, we have reached a better situation. The differences on some limited points are gradually being narrowed. We hope to see them disappear in the near future and to begin a new stage, which will be the stage of implementation and relief.

He was asked: Mr Prime Minister, next Thursday has been set as the date for the implementation of this solution.

He replied: You might be mistaken, because Thursday has been set as the date for the election of the president of the Republic, and Lebanon cannot undertake these two tasks at the same time for fear that one may affect the other. Let us say that this may take place before or after, God willing.

He was asked: Regarding the deadline for the election of the new president next Thursday, you have already said, Mr Prime Minister, that the invitation to such a session [of the Chamber of Deputies] is ordinary and constitutional. What is the government's position and what measures have you taken to safeguard the roads for the Deputies?

He replied: I said before that when I received the letter addressed to the Chamber of Deputies to adopt possible and appropriate measures to enable the Chamber of Deputies to carry out its duties -- although this letter was addressed to the Cabinet and the Cabinet has not met for some time, I took direct responsibility and took note of the request as Minister of Interior, without waiting for a cabinet meeting -- I asked the Army and the internal security forces commands to cooperate and coordinate among themselves to make all preparations possible to facilitate this process.

Everyone is aware of the many difficulties that exist on the ground. Not all these difficulties can be solved by us, but they depend on others and on the Israelis who are present in Lebanon and in the area of the Chamber of Deputies. We are trying to overcome all these matters and hope to succeed before the anticipated elections session. I am aware of all the difficulties in completing all this before the session. I would say that the Chamber of Deputies speaker did his constitutional duty and that his behavior is normal. The process of elections should be followed up with the full cooperation of all to save the legal authority, because through the legal authority we can safeguard Lebanon. Everyone of us is seeking to carry out his duty as far as possible.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: Have you raised this subject with the U.S. envoy and sought his help in implementing security measures around the Chamber of Deputies?

He replied: We are seeking to do that. It is known that the Chamber of Deputies speaker has already met with Mr Philip Habib. He also delegated some deputies to discuss this matter and to request assistance in this matter. As a procedural authority [Sultan Ijra'iyah], we also are making such efforts.

He was asked: Then, we are at the threshold of a week in which there will be two deadlines. The first is the beginning of the implementation of the political solution of the Beirut crisis, and the second is the presidential election deadline. What do you have to say about these two matters?

Prime Minister al-Wazzan replied: I have nothing to add to what I have said, except to note that in addition to these two subjects, there might be some important details about which it would be useful to reassure the public. On one hand, I would say that the talks held in Damascus by Brig Gen al-Khatib were satisfactory. The results of what we have decided to resolve between us as the Governments of Lebanon and Syria will appear soon and in a positive manner. Just as we have said in the past, whenever we tackle the issue with sister Syria, we do it on a different level than with the Israeli occupier. This is an important aspect that is useful to note.

He added: On the other hand, we are following up at the United Nations the process of the implementation of the repeated resolution on the lifting of the siege of Beirut. The UN observers will have to contribute to the process of saving Beirut in accordance with our current talks with Mr Philip Habib and the Security Council resolution in this regard.

He was asked: Mr Prime Minister, as long as you have raised the question of the contacts with Damascus, here is a question: As you have noticed, there are fears that the battle may shift from Beirut to Al-Biqa' and the north. Have you begun contacts to save these two areas?

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We have initiated these contacts, beginning at the United Nations when we instructed our representative there, Ghassan Tuwayni, to inform the quarters concerned there and the secretary general of the Security Council [as heard] about this unjustified expansion in the Israeli occupation. The first claim was that Israel entered Lebanon to ensure peace for Galilee. We now see what the peace for Galilee has become -- it has become the destruction of Lebanon. The discussion was that the Israeli pullback would begin after we save Beirut. We now see that the Israeli expansion has covered all Beirut and extended from Beirut northward to the mountains. We do not know if it will reach to the beloved cedars. At any rate, such matters arouse our fears. We are now discussing the question of Beirut in order to remove the knife from its neck. After all this destruction which has befallen it, Beirut is still standing fast, defending its dignity, the dignity of Lebanon and the will of Lebanon. Despite the fears, we will not hesitate to continue working for every inch in Lebanon.

BEIRUT RADIO NOTES HABIB'S PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS

NC160652 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut has taken wide strides toward the political solution. It now stands on the threshold of implementing the solution. The political negotiations, envoy U.S. nvoy Philip Habib held in Israel, achieved significant progress yesterday represented by overcoming the difficulties raised by Israel concerning the simultaneous arrival of the French force and the Palestinian withdrawal, submission of lists of the names of the departing Palestinian fighters and guarantees to the PLO that its departing convoys will not be intercepted.

After a day of intensive activities in Israel represented by three meetings between U.S. envoy Habib and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and senior Israeli officials and a 3-hour Israeli Cabinet meeting, statements by more than one Israeli official have spread an atmosphere of optimism. The statements confirm that Israel has agreed to the following:

1. It has abandoned the demand for a full list of the names of the Palestianian fedayeen who will leave Beirut.

2. It has agreed to the entry of a French force as a vanguard of the multinational force when the evacuation of the fedayeen from Beirut begins.

3. It has agreed to remove the Israeli barriers on the Beirut-Damascus road to facilitate the passage of the Palestinian fighters.

4. It has agreed that no international observers will be deployed in Beirut other than those who are already in the city.

Despite this flexibility, Israel has asserted that the demand to hand over the Israeli pilot who is a captive of the Palestinian Resistance and the bodies of nine soldiers who were killed in Lebanon cannot possibly be abandoned.

IDDIH CALLS FOR HALT TO TALKS WITH HABIB

GF151442 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1035 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Aug (WAKH) -- Leader of the Lebanese National Bloc, Raymond Iddih has called on the Lebanese Government to halt talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA' published today, he expressed doubts about the success of these negotiations and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory. He said, "I have asked Prime Minister al-Wazzan not to hold talks with Philip Habib unless the latter restores water and electricity to west Beirut -- which Israel has cut off since it began its siege 64 days ago -- but he did not respond to my request." He added that Israel will not be satisfied with what it accomplished in Lebanon. It will extend its claws further into the Arab world, and the United States actually approves of all that Israel does. He indicated that what he predicted will take place, namely, that Lebanon will become another Cyprus in accordance with the plan of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

On the presidential election scheduled to take place, he warned that the United States and Israel want to impose the commander of the rightist Phalangist Militia, Bashir al-Jummayil, the ally of Zionism, as the new president. He did not nominate any of the Maronite Lebanese leaders for the presidency of Lebanon.

'INFORMED SOURCES' ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC160722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Informed sources in Beirut expect the Lebanese Cabinet to be invited to hold a meeting tomorrow or to convene in its weekly session this Wednesday to discuss what has been achieved by the political negotiations and to submit an official application for the formation of the multinational force.

These sources expect the implementation of the solution [of the Beirut problem] to begin this Friday or Saturday immediately upon the arrival of the international force in the Lebanese capital.

The same political sources say the Lebanese Army will have a big role in the projected international force both regarding its number, which is expected to reach 3,000 Lebanese Army soldiers, and the tasks it will assume in defending the security and safety of the Lebanese capital and its civilian population.

Concerning the remaining points in the negotiations that have not been resolved, contacts took place yesterday, according to [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, regarding the handover of the captive Israeli pilot and the bodies of the nine Israeli soldiers [killed in Lebanon in 1978] to Israel. Salam said this issue can be resolved within the framework of the military relations. He added: The demand for the formation of a body to oversee the departure [of the Palestinian fighters] can be met by the Lebanese Government and international forces. In conclusion, Salam referred to the optimism about a political solution. He said, however, that the Israelis' mistrust continues.

GREEK OFFER FOR MULTINATIONAL FORCE STILL STANDS

NC131036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has said that the Greek offer of participation in the multinational force still stands. He said that Lebanese Government is interested in and appreciates this stand and will not hesitate to submit an official request to the Greek Government in this regard if the need arises.

UK TO SEND OBSERVERS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NC131605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamal al-As'ad today received a message from the British Government in reply to a message he sent to some European states requesting the assistance of some parliamentary observers in supervising the presidential election. He has received a message from British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd, accepting the invitation addressed to the British Government.

FORMATION OF PARAMILITARY GOVERNMENT PREDICTED

JN141734 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Some observers believe that in preparation for an anticipated battle with Israel, Syria will form a paramilitary government headed by the chief of staff, Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi. The defense and foreign affairs ministers will retain their portfolios. However, this has not been confirmed by official Syrian circles.

DAMASCUS CITES BEIRUT RADIO ON ISRAELI TERMS

JN141728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Israel is trying to impose impossible terms to hamper any political solution to the current crisis in west Beirut. The PLO has offered to do everything it was asked to do to save as much as possible of west Beirut and its people from the Nazi Zionist crimes. According to Beirut radio, Israel has submitted five conditions to implement the political resolution of the Beirut crisis. These conditions are:

1. Rejecting the presence of international observers to supervise the cease-fire.

2. The arrival of the multinational forces must be syncronized with the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters.

3. Evacuating 100 Palestinian cadres who have been living there since 1948, submitting lists of names of those evacuated Palestinians and the countries to which they will leave and handing over captured Israeli pilots and nine bodies of Israeli soldiers killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978.

4. Rejecting the French contingent as the vanguard international force.

5. Withdrawing Syrian forces in the Arab Deterrent Forces from Beirut.

The radio said that political observers in Lebanon believe the answers to the Israeli demands concerning the international observers and the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut are now being discussed by the UN Security Council, which insisted in its yesterday's resolution on deploying international observers in Beirut. Observers also say that Israel's intransigence and the UN Security Council resolution mean that Israel alone is responsible for cease-fire violations.

As for the entry of the multinational force into Beirut, this has become a Lebanese national and official demand following Sarkis' support of Prime Minister al-Wazzan's position to this effect. On Israel's objection to the French contingent being the first international force to enter Beirut, French External Relations Minister Cheysson has announced that France is prepared to coordinate with Israel on this point.

On Israel's demands that lists of names of Palestinian fighters who will evacuate Beirut should be submitted to it, the PLO has dismissed this demand as an impossible condition it cannot accept and has said that the PLO has offered everything it should have offered.

As for Israel's demand for evacuating Syrian forces from Beirut, this has been met with a principled Syrian rejection.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS KHADDAM

JN151136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry at noon today between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, director of Arab homeland affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and members of the Saudi delegation accompanying Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The two sides discussed the current Arab state of affairs, developments in the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Damascus at 1130 today on a visit to Syria. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal brings a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his brother, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Delivers Message to Al-Asad

JN151308 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus, 15 Aug (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal this afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and fore' n minister. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal forwarded a message to the president from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz.

'Informed Sources' on Message

JN151921 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] A number of knowledgable people believe the Fes summit conference will resume within 4 weeks. The Fes conference will discuss the post-Palestinian evacuation stage and the future of the PLO in light of this withdrawal. The summit will also discuss Saudi King Fahd's peace plan. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit to Damascus today comes within this framework. He carries a letter from King Fahd to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Informed sources have hinted that the letter contains a Saudi request for Syria to agree to attend the summit and to discuss all issues on the agenda. The letter also requests Syrian support for the Saudi initiative, which President Hafiz al-Asad promised to support during his recent visit to At-Ta'if. Damascus is expected to declare within the next 24 hours its official agreement to attend the summit and to inform the Arab League General Secretariat of this agreement.

RADIO RIDICULES REAGAN'S PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

JN141524 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The White House announced on Thursday that American President Ronald Reagan had had an angry telephone conversation with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in which he firmly asked him to adhere to the cease-fire in Beirut. Reagan explained to him that it was important to totally adhere to the cease-fire and to keep the forces in their current positions so the talks could progress.

The White House spokesman said the United States learned that the Israeli Cabinet had agreed to a new cease-fire.

The telephone conversation between Reagan and Begin was highlighted by propaganda from American and pro-U.S. parties as the move that saved west Beirut and its Palestinian and Lebanese residents from the annihilation campaign which the new Nazis, the rulers of Israel, have been staging in an organized and continous way since 4 June. Some people want to portray Reagan as the savior.

The question that must be asked in light of this American campaign is: Since the U.S. President is able to pressure Israel to stop its aggression and crimes to such a degree, why did Reagan not act earlier to stop the massacre which the new Nazis the rulers of Tel Aviv, organized against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and the process of destruction which was only equalled by the Nazi attempts to destroy London and the U.S. and British destruction of the city of Dresden? If the so-called firmness of the U.S. President is able to restrain the Zionist war criminals, why was such firmness not exercised in the previous demands Reagan is alleged to have made to begin and other Israeli leaders?

U.S. officials announced that on 2 August President Reagan stressed the need to uphold the cease-fire around Beirut and on all axes when he met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. On previous occasions it was announced in Washington that President Reagan contacted Begin and asked him to uphold the cease-fire and not to attack west Beirut. On one occasion it was said that he asked Begin to withdraw Israeli forces to the positions held before the assault on west Beirut began.

However, all these calls did not stop the massacre and destruction and did not lead to the withdrawal of Israeli forces or to restoring medicine, food, water and electricity to west Beirut. Doesn't this make one suspect that these calls were not serious or firm? Doesn't this indicate that these calls were only meant to drug some Arab parties and to encourage the rulers in Tel Aviv to continue the military pressure to pave the way for the United States to impose U.S. solutions and the Camp David accords in the Arab arena?

President Ronald Reagan stated in a press conference on Friday that the United States is committed to the continuation of the so-called peace process that began at Camp David. He reaffirmed his commitment to the existence and security of the State of Israel. This commitment has made Israel the force of war, destruction and crime that threatens the security, safety and existence of Arab and Middle Eastern nations. During his press conference, Reagan did not make a single criticism of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. To a question by a reporter on how the Palestinians began the fighting when Israel was the one who invaded Lebanon, Reagan wondered who the invader was.

Reagan manipulated the facts on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to defend Israel, his special relations with it and the U.S. commitment to Israeli policy, aggression and occupation. Thus, the telephone conversation between Reagan and Begin reaffirms that the rulers of Israel cannot move outside the framework of U.S. will and that the United States is able, if it wishes, to convince the rulers of Israel of its demands. The telephone conversation also confirms that had it not been for U.S. military, economic, political and diplomatic support, Israel would not have been able to stage the aggression, carry out the occupation, commit the crimes and challenge the United Nations and international public opinion. One can easily say that the decision to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Beirut is an American decision. It can also be said that the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon is intended to serve the American Camp David process, which had ceased in the Middle East.

The important thing from the Arab viewpoint is to be realistic when assessing the U.S. stand and intentions and to deal with the United States on the basis of its real stand toward the current fateful conflict between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy.

CABINET DISCUSSES HABIB EVACUATION PLAN

TA151543 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker]

[Text] I am now convinced that it is possible to reach a settlement in Beirut perhaps by the end of this week, the prime minister said today. The terrorists are prepared to leave and, under the cirumstances, Israel can afford to demonstrate flexibility. After all, this is the nature of negotiations. It may be said that Israel has accepted a considerable number of the latest U.S. proposals. Israel now agrees that initial units of the multinational force will begin operating immediately once the evacuation begins. The units will be stationed in defined areas: at the port or at the bus departure point for the Syrian border. The United States, France and Italy will transmit to Israel commitments that if the terrorists' departure is stopped the multinational force will leave Beirut.

In today's Cabinet meeting the defense minister again explained his view of the risk existing in the force's entry into Beirut before the bulk of the terrorists are evacuated.

As for the UN observers issue, Israel is not clearly addressing itself to this. Government sources say that the solution to this problem lies in the presence of 10 observers who have been situated in the city for quite a while already.

Regarding the terrorist lists, Habib brought with him today only numbers according to their countries of destination, totalling 7,100. The terrorists refuse to provide a list of names. They are afraid, the Americans said, that Israel will use these names in order to continue striking at them wherever they are. Israel is prepared to give up its demand [derishata] for a namelist if proper control procedures are arranged for the departure points in Beirut.

The Israeli condition -- said in the government to be a sine qua non condition -- concerns the return of the captive pilot, Aharon Ahi'az, and the bodies of nine IDF soldiers immediately upon the start of the evacuation. On this point Israel will make no concession whatsoever. As for the terrorists' demands for an exchange of prisoners, it was said in the government that after the evacuation Israel will be ready to discuss with the Red Cross the possibility of releasing detainees.

At the moment, in the discussion with Philip Habib, additional points that require clarification are being raised. These points include the departure of all Syrian forces from Beirut together with the terrorists. As mentioned above, the assessment is that the terrorists may begin leaving by the end of the week and that a first group will leave for the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqaba.

Echoes of the stormy Cabinet meeting last Thursday [12 August], in which the defense minister was in conspicuous minority, were heard in today's Cabinet meeting. Several ministers made it clear that their vote in that meeting was practical and was directed to the topic under discussion and was not a matter of personal criticism or attack. The prime minister said: That was a harsh [qasha] meeting and we should forget it. We do not now have time to look after ourselves; we should tend to state affairs. Health Minister Shostak suggested that the Cabinet express confidence in the defense minister. The prime minister and the ministers rejected the idea since, according to them, it is unnecessary. Sharon did not participate in this verbal exchange in the Cabinet meeting.

Meridor Comments

TA151256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1243 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said after the Cabinet session that there is a chance -- although there is no certainty -- that the agreement for the removal of all the terrorists from Beirut will be achieved this week. The secretary said the talks had produced progress and that Israel had shown flexibility on several points.

The Cabinet's decisions concerning the agreement will be relayed to Philip Habib in the meeting at 1700 [1500 GMT] and afterwards they will be made public.

Our political correspondent reported earlier that it appears that the discussion of the question of the multinational force's entry into Beirut and that of the UN observers had reached or is about to reach a successful conclusion.

The Cabinet secretary also reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in reference to the harsh discussions between the defense minister and the other ministers last Thursday, said that we must forget this Cabinet session: We have no time to worry about ourselves; we must worry about the country's affairs.

DETAILS OF BEGIN-HABIB MEETING; SHARON COMMENTS

TA151728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin conferred with U.S. envoy Philip Habib early this evening. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the meeting:

[Begin recording with Sharon remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Schiffer] U.S. envoy Philip Habib is to leave for Beirut tomorrow morning carrying Israel's answers. This evening Habib can feel satisfied. The Israeli Cabinet has moderated its positions in order to guarantee that the agreement on the terrorists' removal will be concluded as soon as possible.

The subjects discussed were: the return of the pilot captured by the terrorists and the bodies of nine IDF soldiers. Israel insists that the terrorists hand over the pilot and the bodies to the Red Cross at the beginning of the evacuation of west Beirut. This is an absolute condition for Israel's agreement to the settlement.

On the entry of the multinational force, Israel is now prepared for a French Army unit to enter west Beirut at the start of the evacuation process. The unit will be stationed at the evacuation points and will safeguard the departing terrorists. During the Cabinet meeting today a message was received from France confirming that if for any reason the terrorists halt the evacuation, the French unit will leave the city. Israel will also remove roadblocks on the Beirut-Damascus highway when the terrorists pass through there.

Ambassador Habib and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met today to discuss the deployment of the multinational force in Beirut.

On the stationing of UN observers, other than the small group already in the Lebanese capital, observers will not be stationed in west Beirut.

On the departure of the Syrian force from west Beirut, the remnants of the Syrian brigade will leave with the terrorists and will apparently station itself in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' or in the Tripoli area.

A few minutes ago, the defense minister left his meeting with Philip Habib and I asked him about the state of the negotiations.

[Sharon] We held discussions today, and these will continue. Several issues requiring a solution still remain. The issues preoccupying us are moves intended to guarantee two things: first, that a situation will not be created whereby, after the entry of a multinational force, the terrorists will continue to operate behind the screen of the multinational force and will refuse to evacuate Beirut. The second major issue is how to prevent a future situation where, after the evacuation is completed, a nucleus of the terrorist organizations will remain and continue their activities. We know that there are such plans and ideas, and we should adopt all necessary measures to prevent their continued stay in the area.

[Question] When, in your estimation, will the first terrorists leave west Beirut?

[Answer] I would not like to set a date. There are still some points pending that need to be resolved. However, if you ask me whether we are closer [to our goal] than in the past, I would say that up until about 2 weeks ago the terrorists had no intention of leaving Beirut. The main intention had been to create a stalemate and remain in place.

Following the pressure and the tightening of the siege of Beirut over the last 2 weeks, the terrorists' position has changed. It is completely clear to them that it is no longer possible for them to remain in Beirut and the handling of the problem now is concentrating on how to ascertain that all of them indeed leave, how to insure the continuity of the departure and how to prevent the stay of an active nucleus of the terrorist organizations that will try to continue to act from Beirut in the future.

[Question] Thank you. [end recording]

BEGIN AFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN DEFENSE MINISTER

TA160918 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0845 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that Ari'el Sharon is a good defense minister and that he has confidence in him. In a letter of reply to MK Mordekhay Virshubsky of Shinuy, who called on the prime minister to dismiss the defense minister, Begin answered that he would not do so.

As prime minister, I bear responsibility for the orders issued by the defense minister to the chief of staff, who is subordinate to him by law. Democratic voting in the Cabinet does not mean lack of confidence on the part of ministers in their colleague. I have the honor, Begin added, of heading a parliamentary government which bears joint responsibility for its actions, as stipulated in the Basic Law: the government.

Begin went on to explain to Virshubsky that there is no possibility of expressing no confidence in one minister, only in the entire Cabinet. If you want to, Begin added, you can submit a no-confidence motion in the government at the start of the Knesset's winter session.

Urges Cabinet Unity

TA150955 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin took action over the weekend to calm the tumultuous spirits in the Cabinet following the bitter clash with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Begin held talks with senior ministers known for their opposition to Sharon's line, asking them to maintain government unity at the crucial stage of the political negotiations and to "hold back the fire" directed at the defense minister.

The prime minister made it clear that he has no intention of dismissing Sharon. The prime minister's associates have said that right now there should be "no change of guard."

Sharon for his part established in the "conciliatory meeting" specific work procedures with the prime minister. Thus the prime minister will be supplied with immediate reports on events in the field and will be requested to give permission for an extraordinary instruction to activate the air force or direct fire, if and when necessary.

The defense minister himself noted at the end of last week that he is not considering resigning.

The prime minister is expected to continue his appeasing efforts at the Cabinet session today in a bid to proceed to matters on the agenda quickly. Political sources have noted that Begin will now be playing a more active role in making the political and defense decisions.

From now on Begin will want to concentrate on the political contacts with Philip Habib in order to bring about a swift and successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who was the driving force behind criticism of the defense minister's initiatives in the field -- which he thought were excessive and in conflict with the Cabinet's resolutions and policy -- told his associates that he has no personal interests in clashing with Sharon. He said his activity stemmed merely from clear national considerations.

Labor Party Reacts

TA151114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The Labor Party has said that the limitation the Cabinet imposed on Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's actions is too little and too late. Cabinet members will not be acquitted of joint responsibility for both their oversights and acts. The Labor reactions team also said that 10 weeks after Israel launched the Lebanon war, the prime minister and his associates have begun to understand the embroglio they have been dragged into by the defense minister.

SHARON: U.S. DIPLOMAT DID NOT OBJECT TO IDF RAID

TA131326 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Razi Barqay says the Alignment members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee -- Yitzhaq Rabin, Mordekhay Gur and Hayim Bar-Lev -- stated to Sharon that some IDF operations had been carried out with only the defense minister's approval. Sharon replied that he was acting in accordance with the law and the Cabinet decisions. He read to the Knesset committee members a Cabinet decision of a few days ago authorizing the activation of the IDF on land, sea and in the air. Nevertheless, after the meeting committee members told our correspondent that they had gotten the impression that on the issue of the air force bombardments yesterday Sharon had not consulted the prime minister, but had only reported to him a posteriori.

At the meeting, Sharon said he had no doubt the terrorists have been holding their fire in the last few hours due to the IDF's activity. He disclosed to the committee members that in a talk with a U.S. diplomat, whose name he did not mention, the diplomat had said that Israel deserved to be reprimanded for its increased activities, but that he did not object to the continuation of the military activities.

Our correspondent says that at the meeting the defense minister was asked about the IDF radio dismissals. The defense minister replied that he intended to turn the IDF radio into an apolitical station. He presented several examples which, he said, prove that several broadcasters and editors at the station had introduced political tones to broadcasts. When the minister was asked about his examples and whether he was monitoring transmissions, Sharon replied: I regularly listen to IDF radio, that is how I got these examples.

SHAMIR WARNS 'MILITARY OPTION STILL EXISTS'

TA152047 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2040 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Aug (ITIM) -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the flexibility demonstrated by Israel in the negotiations with envoy Philip Habib should not mislead our neighbors: This is peace from strength which will guarantee existence and security both for Israel and for the Arab countries.

Speaking at the northeast branch of Herut in Tel Aviv, the foreign minister expressed hope that after the talks with Habib today we are nearing a solution to the problem. The day is near when the terrorists will evacuate Beirut and this city will cease to be the capital of Arab and international terrorism, becoming once again Lebanon's capital.

He warned the terrorists against entertaining any illusion of being able to resume the "sweet life" of terrorism in Beirut and Lebanon and said that they should remember that the military option still exists. "If the terrorists continue procrastinating they should know that the IDF is there and therefore they are doomed. They must leave Beirut and Lebanon and disappear from the Middle East political arena," the minister stated. He added that the terrorists and the Syrians do not constitute a military problem for Israel. The IDF refrained from shedding blood and made every effort to reduce the number of casualties among the civilians.

The foreign minister noted that the convenient conditions given the terrorists in Lebanon -- freedom, territory, the local population's surrender, arms and money, Soviet support, the sympathy of European and Asian countries, the receptions accorded 'Arafat -- all tempted them to think that they were a power and could afford an open confrontation with the IDF. They have now paid the price. Israel has capitalized on the terrorists' errors since they began to be a political element competing, as it were, for Eretz Yisra'el.

The terrorist organizations, the moment they lost their power in Lebanon, ceased to be a danger to Israel. The foreign minister expects that the peace with Lebanon will change the future of the Middle East. Peace between Israel and Egypt and Lebanon will constitute a revolutionary and basic change for the entire Free World as well -- first and foremost for the United States.

Speaking of Israeli-U.S. relations, which took on a crisis atmosphere, the foreign minister dwelled on a contradiction, asking why, when we change the regional strategic situation for the West and the United States -- although this was not the reason Israel went to war -- we have disagreements and tension? Shamir's answer to this question was: "We are accustomed to this. It occasionally happens and it should not lead to helplessness or fear."

The foreign minister emphasized that Operation Peace for Galilee was the first time the U.S. President has clearly stated that the United States and Israel share common goals. This did not happen in any of Israel's previous wars and this is the decisive matter: the identity of goals and interests, the objective necessity of being together in the same camp and bloc.

The United States should know that an ally can be relied upon only when it knows to insist on its interests and when it is impossible to twist its arm, lower its stature and humiliate it. One can rely only on an ally who knows how to be loyal to its interests.

"The U.S. President and administration know this, therefore, we do not fear for the fate of the friendship and cooperation between the United States and ourselves. The United States should know that Israel will insist on its independence and its independent will."

The foreign minister added that a few days ago the Sudanese president, in the presence of Egyptian President Mubarak, declared that the Arab countries should admit they were defeated by Israel and that the only road is that of peace. "In the regional sphere this is the best tiding heard from the Arab world; but, unfortunately, we did not hear this from Mubarak," the foreign minister said, adding that while there are anti-Israeli remarks throughout Egyptian media, he hopes they will vanish.

The Egyptians are still trying to stay faithful to the peace treaty and to the Camp David spirit, and Israel anticipates that after the fighting in Lebanon ends the normalization process will resume.

"The Sudanese president's voice should be heard in Europe, and the Arabs of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria should also listen to this voice. Today, in light of the flames in Beirut, the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el and in all the surrounding countries should realize that there is no way of living with Israel in the region other than through peace," he noted.

In answer to a question referring to [the dismissed] Col Eli Geva', the foreign minister said this emphasizes that we live in a very democratic country even in times of war. The fighting is continuing and we are not preoccupied with a civil war -- and this is a great achievement. "I prefer a democratic country with painful affairs but without a fratricidal war; efforts should be concentrated against the enemy."

The branch head, David Stern, opened and closed the meeting.

PERES RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT, COMMENTS

TA142049 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2035 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] In many circles in the United States Israel's position has eroded. This was stated by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who returned a short time ago from a series of meetings with U.S. administration officials. Peres added that our rivals have turned into enemies, neutral people have turned into critics and our friends have begun to ask questions. There is no doubt, Peres said, that following the Lebanon crisis the administration will deal much more, and perhaps more firmly, with the Palestinian issue.

At an airport news conference, which was attended by our correspondent 'Ido Efrat, Peres also referred to the Cabinet's decision that Beirut will not be bombed by the air force without the prime minister's authorization. This step came much later, said Peres. I would not have thought that on such an important subject the Cabinet does not meet and reach exact and detailed decisions.

KNESSET DEBATES LEBANON SITUATION 12 AUGUST

Bar-Lev Speech

TA120914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0823 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Labor Party Secretary General Hayim Bar-Lev speech presenting the Alignment draft proposal on the Lebanon war -- live from the Knesset]

[Text] Mr Speaker, respected Knesset: First, I would like to express profound shock and great anger at the murderous attack against Jews in Paris. I am sure I express the views of all when I say that we share in the loss of the bereaved families and we wish a rapid and complete recovery to the wounded.

I call on the Government of France to do everything possible to capture the evil murderers and to bring them to trial. I also appeal to the French Government to use its influence on the French media to end the presentation of a one-sided position on the Lebanese affair. The anti-Israeli position of most of the media in France has created a convenient background for revenge against Jews, and I call upon them to take a more balanced position in articles and publications on the campaign in Lebanon.

Mr Speaker: When the prime minister brought the Cabinet decision to undertake the Peace for Galilee campaign to the knowledge of the Alignment and explained that the objective of the campaign was to drive the terrorists back to a distance from which they would no longer be able to shell the northern settlements, we expressed our agreement. We did so in view of the fact that when the decision was made our settlements in the north were being subject to heavy shelling for the 3d day and this situation committed and justified a military action whose goal was to drive the terrorists further away.

We did not see fit then, that Sunday, 5 June, to analyze the alternatives that existed to the bombing that followed the attempt to assassinate our ambassador in London, and I do not think that the suitable time for this is today, but we did see fit on that same occasion to express reservations and warn against further military objectives and actions going beyond the defined and restricted objective of driving the terrorists away from the border.

Our warning sprang from the rumors then prevalent in Israel, for a long time before the beginning of the campaign, about thoughts, intentions, plans and preparations for a military operation with objectives different and more far-reaching than those presented to us. The prime minister repeatedly emphasized, at that meeting and 2 days after that from the Knesset podium as well, that the objective was to free the settlements from the threat of the terrorists' fire and he pointed out that the name of the campaign, Peace for Galilee, spoke for itself.

The campaign, so we were told, was supposed to achieve its objective in 1 or 2 days. Since then, Knesset members, 68 days have passed, and there is no great similarity between what is occurring in Lebanon and the Peace for Galilee campaign as it was then described to us.

From the first moment, when it emerged that the operation was spilling over the defined and restricted objective, and this was at the end of the 3d day of fighting, we expressed our opinion that the advance should be stopped, the fire held and we should concentrate on political efforts to guarantee the realization of the achievements on the battlefield for the sake of peace for the Galilee.

This, our position, is founded on a world view that approves of using the IDF only for objectives that are essential for security. Such objectives as the establishment of a strong government in Lebanon; the removal of terrorists from there; the departure of the last of the terrorists from Lebanon -- these are desirable but they do not justify the use of force. We must aspire to achieve these goals politically.

The government did not respond to the appeals and this has continued to this day. A week ago, Knesset members, a ground advance into parts of west Beirut was added to the shelling and bombing of Beirut. The grave military and political developments of the past week have harmed Israel's image, or in any case undermined it, caused a worsening the like of which has never been seen in U.S.-Israeli relations and taken a price in blood from us and from those in west Beirut.

The destruction of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, the destruction of civilians who are not our enemies and with whom we have no war, is unacceptable to the world, particularly in view of the fact that those who are conducting the negotiations for the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut, they themselves claim that -- and I am quoting the announcement by the White House spokesman after Foreign Minister Shamir's meeting with President Reagan -- a complete cease-fire is a precondition for the continuation of Habib's mission.

The comparison the prime minister made with the bombing of Nazi German towns in World War II or with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the Americans is not valid. There is a difference between World War II, which was a comprehensive, total war for life or death between nations and peoples, and the Peace for Galilee campaign. We have no war either with the Lebanese people or with the country of Lebanon. The situation between Britain and Nazi Germany was different, as was that between the United States and Japan. Therefore, Mr Speaker, that comparison does not solve the problem -- neither the problem of Israel's image in the eyes of the world nor the question of the national conscience of many people in Israel.

No, the problem cannot be restricted to a comparison of the destruction we are causing to the Lebanese with the horrors the PLO has busied itself with for many years. It is expected of us, and we expect and demand of ourselves, different norms of behavior and fighting than those of the PLO. The prime minister's claim that no amount of information will help because the world is anti-Semitic and hates Israel -- that also resolves nothing. There have been wars in the past and that very same world did not then point an accusing finger at us. The fact that in this Lebanese campaign criticism is being leveled at Israel speaks for itself. The destruction of the capital of Lebanon, far from the areas or the 45 km essential for peace in the Galilee, will not be soon forgotten. For years, for many more years, we will be reminded of this dark time.

Knesset members: Last week the government's policy brought our relations with the United States, the only friend left to us these days, to the edge of a crisis. The Israeli foreign minister was received with demonstrative coldness, for a very short meeting, by the President of the United States.

The President sent an unprecedentedly grave message to the prime minister. The precise contents of the letter have not been published, but knowledgeable people speak of the gravity of the tone and the gravity of the last sentence, that U.S.-Israeli relations will be in the balance if Israel does not maintain a cease-fire. The criticism and the threats emanating from the U.S. House of Representatives are even graver, and U.S. public opinion, despite its traditional sympathy for Israel, is moving further and further away from us.

In the United Nations, the United States refrained from using its veto and thus made possible the approval of a resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal to the 1 August line and the stationing of UN observers in Beirut.

The U.S. abstention from using its veto in order to defend Israel in that hostile institution illustrates the deterioration that has taken place in U.S. support for us. The fact that the United States did use a veto on the resolution calling for sanctions against Israel must be welcomed.

I assume that the person replying for the government will certainly use this fact as proof that the situation is not so serious but, in my opinion, this veto should not be seen as a sign that relations between the United States and Israel are normal.

The United States has global considerations, interbloc considerations, from which we benefitted this time and I do not propose that we build everything on this. It is true that Egypt is continuing to take the path of peace, but normalization and Israel's image in the eyes of the Egyptian public have been seriously damaged because of the campaign in Lebanon. Despite the serious military blow against the PLO, its political status has been reinforced and, to my regret, it has not been finished and Palestinian terrorism has not stopped.

Mr Speaker: These are some of the latest political events. What has occurred in the field is even more serious. The shelling and the aerial bombing have also been augmented with a bloody ground advance. All of this was, as the defense minister phrased it, in the framework of a local action which did not go beyond the Cabinet decision.

Messrs Ministers, Cabinet members: He who forgoes his dignity, renounces his dignity. Throughout this campaign we have seen how the government has been dragged after the defense minister and, post factum, accepts faits accomplis, and recently the newspapers have reported that the honorable prime minister himself knew about some of the moves only after their implementation.

If the prime minister and if the Cabinet members want to convince themselves that everything in the Cabinet is being conducted correctly, so be it, but we, Knesset members, are not entitled to abuse our office and denigrate the Knesset's honor.

In all these grave occurrences, both political and military, the Knesset was not in the picture. The Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was not convened for 11 days despite the many appeals and demands to convene it. The defense minister has no time for the committee.

During the first days of the campaign, when there was something to be proud of, the defense minister, in all his glory, appeared before the committee and took the trouble to devote many hours to explain, using maps, each move and every detail. Then he did have time; today he does not and thus these events have occurred and the Knesset is in recess.

Knesset members: I have not come to claim that the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee is an executive body that makes decisions. I am not even claiming that the Cabinet must consider the opinions of the committee members, although it would not hurt it, but I do claim that the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, in the name of the Knesset, must be reported to. And this week another grave thing happened: The appeal of a faction with 50 members to hold a debate in the plenum in view of the developments of the last few days did not cause the Knesset to convene within 48 hours as is the custom. It is only today, 5 days after the proposal was submitted, and it was a written proposal that the Knesset is holding a debate.

Knesset members: The Cabinet's attitude toward the Knesset and the Knesset's attitude toward itself represent scorn and a danger to democracy and are one of the signs of corruption in our time. We must not -- none of us -- lend a hand to this. Mr Speaker: I call upon the Cabinet to maintain a scrupulous cease-fire on all fronts in Lebanon on the basis of mutuality; a cease-fire that includes, of course, freezing the creeping advance in Beirut.

The terrorists there are encircled and are under pressure. Shelling and bombing, it is true, make things even more difficult for them, but, from the aspect of our image in the world and from the aspect of our Jewish and Israeli conscience, the military advantage is canceled out by the damage being caused to us in the world and the damage being caused to us here among ourselves.

We must concentrate on the political effort to remove the terrorists from west Beirut while refraining from taking positions and initiatives that could make it difficult to achieve this political objective.

When this goal is achieved -- and I assume that it will not be long before it is -- and the terrorists leave Beirut, we must return to the achievement of the original objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign and guarantee that terrorists will not return to a distance from which they can shell the northern settlements. That is our direct security interest.

Regarding this, there has been no argument and there is no argument. The side objectives, the removal of all the terrorists from Lebanon, the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon, the establishment of a strong government that will make peace with us -- all of these are desirable goals, but not one of them is a direct security interest that, if not achieved, will put the existence of Israel in danger or fail to guarantee the safety of the Galilee settlements.

Therefore, Knesset members, these objectives are political and not military. The fact that the United States is also interested in achieving them perhaps increases the chances of success but does not represent a seal of approval or a reason or an excuse or an incentive for their achievement by the IDF.

Use of the enormous power of the IDF must be a holy devotion to guaranteeing Israel's direct security, only to guarantee Israel's direct security, and there is broad national agreement on this. The Lebanese campaign has gone beyond our direct security needs and this is what the argument is about and this is what the criticism is about. Knesset members, it is our duty to return to the correct path.

Begin Speech

TA120950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0843 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in reply in the Knesset to Alignment draft proposal on the Lebanon war -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset: A review of the political and military events related to Operation Peace for Galilee.

On Saturday night, 14 Sivan 5742, 5 June 1982, the Cabinet adopted Resolution No 676 saying: A) The IDF is entrusted with the mission to free all the Galilee settlements from the range of fire of the terrorists, their headquarters and bases concentrated in Lebanon; B) The operation is called Peace for Galilee; C) During the implementation of this decision the Syrian Army should not be attacked unless it attacks our forces; D) The State of Israel continues to strive to sign a peace treaty with an independent Lebanon, while maintaining its territorial integrity.

The next day, Sunday 6 June, the IDF set out to implement the decision of the Cabinet, its supreme commander.

On the first day of the fighting, between 6 and 7 June, the following activity took place: In the western sector, Tyre was occupied; Sidon was outflanked and its siege began. A force entered the UNIFIL area in order to purge it of terrorist concentrations spread among its positions. In the eastern sector, An-Nabatiyah was occupied. A force moved in the direction of Nahr al-Awwali, while bypassing the Syrian deployment in Jazzin; a force moved toward Sidon to purge the area of terrorists and to link up with the forces that had landed north of Sidon.

The enemy's activity: The Syrians -- a battalion moved toward the deployment in Jazzin in order to block the advance of our forces in the central sector. A tank division moved toward the eastern sector. Our forces in the eastern and central sectors were shelled by Syrian artillery which blocked the advance axes of our forces in the central sector. The terrorists, from within the Syrian deployments in the eastern sector, shelled the Galilee settlements.

Tuesday, 8 June 1982, the IDF's activity: The purges of the terrorists continued in the central and western sectors up to Nahr al-Awwali. The linkup with the forces in Sidon was carried out. The siege of Sidon was completed. Our forces reached Ad-Damur; an advance was made opposite the Syrians in the eastern sector in order to put pressure on them; an advance was made in the central sector and an armored effort was made; an advance was made toward the Ash-Shuf mountains and the Syrian deployments were purged; an armored corps force was used to occupy Syrian and terrorist deployments in Jazzin and eight Syrian planes were shot down in dogfights.

The enemy's activity: Artillery and tank fire in the central sector, forces blocked the [IDF] outflanking force, reinforcement of the deployment in Jazzin by a battalion from the Al-Qir'awn area, reinforcement by a brigade in the Al-Qir'awn area, artillery shellings from the Syrian deployment in the eastern sector and an addition to the surface-to-air missiles deployed in the eastern sector -- five additional batteries.

[Wednesday] 9 June 1982, the IDF's activity in the central sector: Occupation of the Jazzin region was completed; the advance on the Beirut-Damascus highway continued; and the Ash-Shuf mountains were taken. In the eastern sector: Seventeen Syrian surface-to-air missile batteries stationed in Lebanon were destroyed; the area up to the Syrian and terrorist deployments in the Al-Qir'awn Lake area was purged and 30 Syrian planes were shot down in dogfights. In the western sector: The purges continued, the siege on Sidon was strengthened and the inhabitants were allowed to leave the city.

The enemy's activity: public mobilization of reservists in Syria and the transfer of a tank division to the eastern sector was completed.

Thursday, 10 June: Reinforcements were flown in from the Damascus area; a Syrian division was moved toward the eastern sector; a holding battle [was fought] and the Syrian force deployed in the southern Al-Biqa' withdrew; new batteries of surface-to-air missiles were advanced into Lebanon and the 'Alayh area was reinforced with commando troops. On the night of 10-11 June, there was an attempt to transfer tanks from Homs to the eastern sector and the Syrian brigade was attacked by the air force.

The IDF's activity in the central sector: The occupation of the Ash-Shuf area was completed; battles were waged on the way to the occupation of the [Beirut-Damascus] highway. In the eastern sector: Armored forces purged an area 45 km from Israel's northern border; the air force destroyed 3 surface-to-air missile batteries; 31 Syrian aircraft were shot down in dogfights and the purge of Tyre and Ar-Rashidiyah was completed.

Friday, 11 June 1982, the IDF's activity: The defensive combat in the eastern sector was stabilized; a battle was waged in the 'Ayn Zhalta area; terrorist concentrations were still being purged and 21 Syrian aircraft were shot down.

Mr Speaker, from what I have just related to the Knesset it is clear that the IDF absolutely carried out the Cabinet decision not to attack the Syrian Army unless it attacked our forces. We tried to outflank the Syrian Army, but it attacked our forces and that is why the IDF engaged in battles with it and defeated it on land and in the air. We destroyed all the SAM-6 batteries, a lethal weapon, whose use during the war of attrition and the Yom Kippur war caused the loss of 80 Israeli aircraft. This time, not even one aircraft was shot down in the battle between surface-to-air missiles and Israeli aircraft.

Later in the fighting, the Syrians introduced three SAM-8 batteries, the most modern Soviet weapon for antiaircraft fighting. We destroyed them too. A few days ago the Syrians introduced three SAM-9 batteries and we also destroyed them. We warned the Syrians that if they attacked our aircraft on vital security patrols, from their territory, we would also destroy those batteries. I assume the Syrians took this warning seriously.

On 11 June, at 1200, we unilaterally declared a cease-fire. By then, I had received a letter from the U.S. President on 9 June -- on the night of 10 June, at 0200, at dawn -- in which the Israeli Cabinet was asked to declare a cease-fire on Thursday at 0600. We could not heed this request because the terrorists deployed among the Syrian positions were still 18 km from Metulla. In other words, the entire Galilee Panhandle was still within the range of fire of the long-range weapons of the terrorists. And these are the long-range weapons at their disposal: katyushas with a range of 21.6 km, heavier katyushas with a range of 30 km, 130-mm cannons with a range of 27 km, old-fashioned cannons from World War II with a range of 43 km. Therefore, the fighting continued for another 24 hours.

I am not entitled to read and publicize the letter sent to me by the U.S. President. However, it is not only my prerogative but I also must inform the Knesset, and through it the public, of my reply:

Honorable President, dear friend,

This is my letter of 10 June 1982 in reply to the request that we declare a cease-fire on 10 June at 0600. Thank you for your letter of 9 June that reached me at 0200, at dawn. I immediately convened a Cabinet session. The earliest possible time was 0400. I will convey this message to Ambassador Lewis without further delay after the Cabinet has completed its discussions.

Mr President, we accept the notion of a cease-fire. In fact, we initiated it in our talks with your personal envoy, Mr Philip Habib. I met him at the Knesset on Tuesday, 8 June, in the afternoon, and I raised before him the four following proposals so that they should be submitted to President al-Asad:

1. We do not want to engage in any fighting whatsoever with the Syrian Army. 2. If the Syrian forces do not attack us or do not attempt to attack us, no Syrian soldiers will come to any harm. 3. In the last 3 days the Syrian Army has advanced several kilometers from the north, southward and from the east, westward. These soldiers must withdraw eastward and northward. 4. The PLO members in the eastern sector under the supervision and control of the Syrian Army must withdraw 25 km northward -- your honor remembers me saying that on that day the terrorists were still 18 km from Metulla. If they withdrew 25 km they would have been beyond a line of 43 km; namely, all the long-range weapons could no longer reach the northern Galilee or the Galilee Panhandle. And, I went on to write, the civilian population in the area called the Galilee Panhandle, such as Qiryat Shemona, Metulla and so on, will at long last be out of the range of their missiles and artillery.

Our friend Philip Habib agreed to pose these demands to President al-Asad. At 0400 I received a transcript of the talk between Habib and Al-Asad from Ambassador Lewis. From this transcript it emerged that, in fact, Al-Asad did not accept the notion of such a cease-fire; he did not agree to the above-mentioned withdrawal by the Syrian Army or the PLO members. Instead, he demanded the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in order -- as he phrased it -- to carry out a disengagement [last word in English]. As we see, President al-Asad rejected your proposal.

As far as we are concerned, we are ready for an immediate cease-fire following the resumption of the status-quo ante regarding the position of the Syrian Army and the stationing of the PLO members and their cannons outside the range of the Galilee and its inhabitants.

Early in the morning, before this letter to you was written, we learned that Syrian SAM's, supplied by the Soviets, were advancing from Syria into Lebanon, to replace those we succeeded in destroying through a special effort coupled with one of the largest dogfights, in which we had the upper hand. These SAM's can certainly not be stationed again in Al-Biqa' and thus endanger our army and our air force. In conclusion, Mr President, you will discover that there is no reason for the friendly relations we established between us and our countries, and which we cherish, to be tarnished. On the contrary, at this very important juncture for the Free World and for the effort to defeat the plague of terrorism, friendship and cooperation with us can and must deepen.

Since then, Mr Speaker, the following day, on Friday, 11 June, the Cabinet adopted the following resolution:

A) On Saturday night, 14 Sivan 5742, 5 June 1982, the Cabinet decided to entrust the Israeli Armed Forces with the mission of freeing all the Galilee settlements from the range of fire of the terrorists, their bases and headquarters concentrated in Lebanon;

B) In the 5 days of the war the IDF fully and heroically carried out the mission entrusted to it through sacrifices and a great deal of ingenuity;

C) Blessed be the people who have these sons, the commanders of its army and its soldiers;

D) The government extends its respect to the heroic and holy sons who sacrificed their lives for the sake of peace in the Galilee and for all the citizens of Israel -- God will console the families who mourn their dear ones within the gates of the mourners of Zion and the fighters of Jerusalem, and shall they never have any more pain;

E) The government extends its wishes for a speedy and full recovery to all wounded soldiers;

F) After the mission entrusted to the IDF was completed, the government ordered all the army's branches to cease fire as of 1200 today. As of that hour, the Israeli soldiers will no longer shoot on any Lebanese front unless they are fired upon;

G) Any Syrian attempt to again introduce surface-to-air missiles into Lebanon, to replace those destroyed by our pilots, will be immediately repelled with all the means at the disposal of the air force;

H) If the Syrian Army continues to fire at IDF soldiers and to attack its positions, all the responsibility for the serious consequences of this initiated aggression will be borne by the Syrian Government;

I) There are grounds to believe that the Galilee and its inhabitants will no longer be menaced. We hope that the day is approaching when real peace prevails between an independent and free Lebanon and the State of Israel.

Mr Speaker: All people who can hear, understand -- if they want to understand -- that while the Syrians accepted our proposal for a cease-fire, the terrorists continued to attack our army and announced that the war would continue. On Friday, 11 June, we were ready to stop all the fighting, on all the fronts, and we unilaterally declared this. We did not pose any questions, we did not raise any conditions, we did not conduct any negotiations -- we just stopped the fighting. We had reached the 45-km line, and we had taken all the Galilee settlements out of range of fire of the terrorists. We said we are ready to stop the fighting and to stand on that line so that the Galilee settlements no longer come to any harm.

What did the terrorists do? In defiance of our warning, they continued to fire at our forces.

Hence, we were faced with three possibilities: First, our army could have remained where it was but our soldiers would have been killed. Second, our soldiers could have been ordered to withdraw but the terrorists and the Syrians would have tagged along and, after a few hours or a day or two the terrorists would have reached the point from which they could have shelled the entire Galilee Panhandle. Third, we could have replied to fire with fire, to repel the enemy northward.

Mr Speaker: I humbly and submissively admit that the Israeli Cabinet chose the third possibility. There was not, there is not and there will be no other possibility: The army must defend the nation. A government worth its name must protect the army with correct decisions. There is no army in the world -- if it knows how to fight -- which would shun fire or which would stand still in a place where it is being shot. Any army worth its name fights when fired upon and repels the enemy. Thus, Mr Bar-Lev, the fighting continued; you were not misled.

When I met you and MK Rabin, MK Shim'on Peres and MK Shem-Tov and informed you that the intention was for the army to stand on a line of 40 to 50 km, the Cabinet meant it; the Cabinet realized its decision. However, the enemy rejected our proposal for a cease-fire. [Indistinct heckling by MK Victor Shem-Tov of MAPAM about the establishment of a commission of inquiry]

Mr Shem-Tov, be a kind man; after all, you are not a communist. Why do you stop me? I am talking about the most serious issues and you come up with a commission of inquiry. All right, we will talk about a commission of inquiry, Mr Shem-Tov. However, we will not discuss it today. Make a proposal and I will reply to it, as stipulated by law, if you know the law.

Well, I reiterate: We carried out what we told the members of the opposition on the first day [of the war]. The enemy prevented the implementation of our announcement of a unilateral cease-fire, and that is why the fighting continued.

Mr Speaker: If you are kind enough to listen to my words, then I will read you another Cabinet decision: on 27 June 1982 the Cabinet adopted the following decision:

1. Israel will maintain the cease-fire in Lebanon. If the enemy violates the cease-fire, the IDF will react severely.

2. The Israeli Cabinet proposes that the Lebanese Army should enter west Beirut.

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset: I request your attention: On 27 June, over 2 weeks ago [as heard], the Cabinet decided that the Israeli army, the IDF, the Israel Defense Forces would not enter west Beirut, but rather the Lebanese Army would enter west Beirut.

3. All 15 terrorist organizations composing the umbrella organization called the PLO will hand over their weapons to the Lebanese Army -- not to the IDF but rather to the Lebanese Army.

4. The terrorists' convoy, under the aegis of the International Red Cross, will move toward the Lebanese-Syrian international border on the Beirut-Damascus highway. The IDF will see to it that the convoy crosses that section of the road under its control without coming to any harm. If the terrorists choose an alternate way the IDF will make this possible for them.

Some 17 days ago, of our own free will and on our own initiative, we announced that we would allow all the terrorists -- 1 and 1/2 months, you are right, thank you very much. [Presumably replying to remark by unidentified Knesset member about the mistake in the dates] Shem-Tov confused me a little bit, I beg you to excuse me.

A month and a half ago we proposed, on our own initiative, that the terrorists should leave Beirut. We gave them a promise that we would not cause them any harm, that if they crossed via the Beirut-Damascus highway none of them would come to any harm.

5. Upon the liberation of west Beirut and the reunification of the Lebanese capital -- Yig'al, you are disturbing me [addressing Knesset member] -- the political negotiations among all the relevant parties will begin to reach a settlement which will assure Lebanon of its territorial integrity, the departure of all foreign forces and independence and peace for its citizens. This settlement will give full security and peace to the Galilee and its inhabitants, to Israel and its citizens.

An opposition spokesman had the nerve to write that we wanted to establish a so-called new order in Lebanon. I do not want to say what he meant by these two words. All the Knesset members know what the malicious intention was when this impure term was used. Did we establish a new order in Lebanon or did we establish territorial integrity, full independence, peace with Israel, the withdrawal of all foreign forces including the IDF from Lebanese territory? Some new order....

6. Israel will be glad if the U.S. Government extends its good offices for the sake of achieving this settlement.

Mr Speaker, on 4 August I received another letter from President Reagan. Again, I am not entitled to publicize it. However, I have the prerogative and I must inform the Knesset and the public of my reply to this important letter.

Distinguished President, I thank you for your letter of 4 August that was delivered to me after midnight by Charge d'Affaires William Brown. Earlier, your letter was read over the telephone to me by Israeli Ambassador to the United States Prof Moshe Arens.

Mr President: Israel's policy is based on two principles: a cease-fire, on condition that it should be absolute and mutual. Neither of these two conditions has been honored by the terrorists in Beirut and its surroundings. Therefore, we have already registered 10 cease-fires, all of which have been violated by the terrorists while Israel maintained them. As for the immediate future, these two conditions -- [that it be] absolute and mutual -- must be obvious and implemented. Under no circumstances, I wrote, will we order the IDF to abstain from actively defending themselves if they are shot at.

Mr Speaker: I humbly and submissively admit that today, too, we insist on this announcement to the U.S. President. Under no circumstances, if any kind of pressure is ever exerted on us, will we issue an order to the IDF not to defend itself if it is fired upon.

I continue: We prefer a political solution. However, Mr President, if the military option is ruled out in advance, I repeat, if the military option is ruled out in advance, the political solution for the departure of the terrorists automatically is lost.

I again explain to all Knesset members: Had the terrorists received an authoritative announcement from the Israeli Cabinet -- as the distinguished opposition urged us to do a few days ago -- that never and under no circumstances would we carry out a military operation in order to get them out of west Beirut, they would have stayed in west Beirut forever. Any sensible and cognizant person understands this.

I continue: We prefer a political solution. The Security Council resolution and the declarations by the U.S. authorities that the Israeli army should not enter Beirut to rid it and Lebanon of the terrorists -- I candidly and sincerely told the U.S. President -- the Security Council resolutions and the statements by the U.S. authorities cannot but encourage the terrorists to go on using all possible delaying tactics and procrastination [last word in English].

These tactics are still being used. Only yesterday I received a letter from Ambassador Philip Habib. In the first passage of his letter, the ambassador writes -- and I am quoting: Therefore, I am glad to inform you, Mr Prime Minister, that there is increasing evidence that the PLO is ready to very seriously negotiate its withdrawal from Beirut.

I was happy to read these words. However, after this general and optimistic note, the ambassador goes on to add the following specific clarification -- and I quote: As long as I have not received the PLO's replies, its positions will not be absolutely clear. I hope -- Philip Habib writes to me -- that within the next 24 to 48 hours I will be able to say with some degree of certainty whether the PLO is or is not serious -- I emphasized the word "not" in my message to the U.S. President -- it may not be serious, Philip Habib writes to me.

Mr Habib concludes his message with the following words: I would like you to know that we are making every possible effort to find states that will take in the proper numbers of PLO leaders and fighters while we continue to deal with the problem here. In the absence of reasonable countries of destination -- Mr Habib stresses in his letter to me -- the efforts here might collapse. He writes that to me.

At the time he is writing this letter he does not have any countries of destination willing to take in the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. He candidly tells me: If these countries cannot be found all the arrangements will collapse.

Therefore, I concluded my message to the U.S. President with the following words: As you see, Mr President, yesterday, 3 August, Ambassador Philip Habib -- notwithstanding all his efforts and his good will -- did not yet know whether the PLO was or was not serious. This is the real situation today, Thursday, 5 August, at the time I am writing this letter to you, at the end of the 45 days put at the disposal of Ambassador Habib to conclude the negotiations aimed at evacuating the terrorist organizations from Beirut and Lebanon, following your decision, Mr President. Hence it is clear, Mr President, that Israel's security and the lives of its citizens are at stake.

Mr Speaker: On 7 August I received a letter from the U.S. secretary of state. Again, I am in no way entitled to publicize Mr Shultz' letter to me. However, I am both entitled and obligated to inform the Knesset and the nation of my reply.

I thank you for your message of 7 August 1982. I read it to the Cabinet and we seriously considered it. The Cabinet empowered me to reply to your message and to present you with the following proposals:

1. According to our information, which is reliable, there are no countries of destination except for Jordan, which is ready to take in approximately 700 terrorists holding valid Jordanian passports. These 700 people belong to the Badr unit.

Syria refuses to take in any number -- in this respect, the situation has changed in the last 2 days, but at that time the situation was exactly as I described it in the letter -- Egypt does not want them, Saudi Arabia does not even want to hear about them and Algeria, too, belongs with the refusers.

Therefore, it is clear that it is not fear -- Shultz used the word fear [last word in English] -- that drives us to present you with our proposal. On the contrary, it stems from the certainty that if the multinational force enters west Beirut on the date of the beginning of the evacuation or immediately after a negligible number -- those 700 terrorists -- have left, all the remaining terrorists would stay in Beirut for the simple reason that they would have no place to go.

We would have been ready, Mr Secretary, to agree that they willingly enter Israeli detention camps, where they would receive humane treatment, until countries of destination were found for them.

However, we did not make such a proposal lest the terrorists and their friends claim that therein lies the proof of Israel's intention to harm them. We have no such intentions whatsoever, Mr Secretary.

We cannot tolerate a situation whereby thousands of terrorists are forced to remain in Beirut because, objectively speaking, they have nowhere to go, and will remain under the screen -- in his letter the secretary wrote the word screen [last word in English] -- as you phrased it, of French soldiers.

What will we be able to do then, in such a situation? The answer is clear: nothing, zilch.

It would never occur to us -- not even unintentionally -- to harm French soldiers. We harbor deep feelings toward them, since the days of Lafayette, the 1790's. Hence our proposal that before the agreement is conveyed to us, a list of the countries of destination along with the list of terrorists should be submitted to us so that we can ascertain that about 9,000 terrorists -- in addition to the Syrians walking around in Beirut -- have countries to go to. The terrorists must leave Beirut along with the Syrians still remaining in the city, as you yourself wrote to me, Mr Secretary, in the first passage of your message.

3. [As heard] When does the multinational force have to enter Beirut? We suggested a compromise -- do you hear me, Hayim? [addressing MK Bar-Lev of the Alignment] -- this was the original proposal of Ambassador Habib and we agreed to it at that time. In the elapsing weeks we noticed the PLO's delaying tactics and we therefore arrived at the sensible conclusion that all the terrorists and the Syrians must leave Lebanon before the entry of the multinational force. Now, in order to promote a solution, we are again willing to adopt Mr Habib's original proposal.

4. What will happen to the remaining small number of terrorists? The terrorists remaining there might indeed use some kind of excuse and say: We will not leave. Therefore, we will ask for a written commitment from all the governments sending contingents to the multinational force according to which, if that small number of men refuses to leave, the multinational force will force them to leave. Alternately, if the multinational force does not agree to force the terrorists to leave, the multinational force will leave Beirut and the Israeli forces will solve the problem. I think that this is very logical; all the possibilities are covered. We prefer a political solution, that they should get out.

5. The multinational force must arrive after all the relevant parties have expressed their agreement to their arrival via the Beirut port. The multinational force need not land, as if in a [word indistinct], on Lebanese shores.

6. French, Italian and U.S. liaison officers must establish contact with the Israeli commander of the Northern Command, Major General Drori, and other officers accompanying him or someone willing to represent him. Our friend, Mr Eagleburger, yesterday promised Ambassador Arens that such a contact would be established. In parentheses, I should note that Mr Habib and I explicitly agreed that any liaison officers, either on behalf of the United States or on behalf of France -- Italy was not then in the picture -- would immediately establish contact with the IDF liaison officer. To this effect, the defense minister appointed the commander of the Northern Command, Major General Drori. However, at my request, Mr Eagleburger informed our ambassador that he would immediately issue the appropriate instructions to establish contacts.

However, I went on to write, at the time I am writing this letter to you, Sunday 1300 Israeli time, no contact has yet been established. Mr Secretary, please issue the appropriate instructions.

7. Last but not least: The terrorists are holding an Israeli pilot. Since the Litani operation and up to Operation Peace for Galilee, nine of our soldiers have been reported missing.

We demand that the pilot and the missing soldiers be handed over to us. We do not have official knowledge of the condition of the missing soldiers; therefore, we continue to use the word "missing," as is the custom in all armies. We fear that, otherwise, we will never again see our pilot and the missing soldiers.

Finally, Mr Secretary, several times I asked our friend, Ambassador Habib, to consult us beforehand and not a posteriori. Therefore, I am sending this letter to you without any further delay in the wake of the discussion held by the Cabinet. Before the agreement package [last two words in English] -- Mr Habib used these words -- is worked out and submitted to us, I believe we have the indisputable right to know the contents in advance before the package is wrapped up [last six words in English]. That is what I wrote in the original letter to the secretary of state.

The secretary of state writes to me and I quote: The PLO has crossed its Rubicon -- I am glad the secretary assumed that I understood the meaning of those words and did not elaborate -- and has become reconciled with the need to leave. They no longer have the power, will and support to act otherwise -- unquote. The IDF made a great contribution to this end. I admit that I made an understatement, Mr Speaker, and again I humbly and submissively admit it. I think that this entire sentence was written by the IDF and the secretary of state copied from it. [sentence as heard]

Mr Secretary, do not forget that 322 -- another 4 should be added now -- brave Israeli officers and soldiers sacrificed their lives; some 1,400 were wounded in order to bring about the liberation -- indeed, the liberation -- of Lebanon from 20,000 terrorists who were armed by the Soviets and who posed a threat to any Israeli citizen and to many free countries throughout the world. Therefore, it is our right to know and to be consulted in advance. So far, this is the letter.

Mr Speaker, do not all the documents I have read explain the conclusions? Let my distinguished rivals say as much. We were about to stop, to absolutely stop, the fighting at 1200 on 11 June. [indistinct heckling by MK Shulamit Aloni of the Alignment]

Shula'le, when you raise your voice I cannot understand even one of your words. [MK Aloni asks Begin to express his sorrow at the condition of 500,000 inhabitants in Beirut] Mrs Shulamit Aloni, you are calumniating Israel; you are following in the footsteps of the liars who spoke of 600,000 homeless. Now you are talking of 500,000; this is totally false and unfounded. There are less than 20,000 homeless and we are taking care of them. [heckling by MK Aloni, the Knesset speaker asks her to stop]

The distinguished speaker who preceded me, MK Hayim Bar-Lev, my dear friend and distinguished rival, tried to accuse the government of not paying any attention to the casualties among the civilian population. I want to promise you, Mr Speaker, that the IDF -- following the government's orders -- did not even once deliberately harm the civilian population. I will not deny that civilians were also hit in the fighting. However, all the fighting has been aimed against military targets, either of the Syrian Army or the terrorists who possess weapons such as those used by a regular army: cannons, tanks, rockets, RPG's and so on. However, if the Alignment complains about casualties among the civilian population, this time I will produce a document.

Question: However, the enemy must first be accurately identified.

Answer: A soldier does not have such a problem.

The problem is whether we go to war or not.

Question: But what happens when we meet a civilian population?

Answer: That is a civilian population known to have provided active aid to the terrorists; that is an historical fact and it will not help, post facto, to call them beautiful people.

I shelled them 2 years and 6 months after the massacre at Avivim; I bombed and shelled four villages without any approval. What did the inhabitants of Irbid, whom I shelled and bombed, do? But at the time this was near Bet She'an, Ma'oz Hayyim, Bet Alfa; then it appeared natural to you. The IDF was standing guard. Then it bombed.

What has happened to you? Have you forgotten history? Do you not know that the entire Jordan Valley emptied during the war of attrition? My memory is not a selective one. I have been serving in the army for 30 years; do I not know what we did all those years? What did we do along the canal? Some 1.5 million refugees is what we did. Really, where are you living? Ismailia, Suez, Port Said, Port Fu'ad -- 1.5 million refugees. What has happened all of a sudden? They sat at the border at Qiryat Shemona and Manara and for 10 years it was impossible to move at night. Why has that population of southern Lebanon suddenly become such a great and just one?

Question: Your claim is that that population should be punished? Answer: And how. I am using Sabra language: and how. Not even for one moment did I have any doubts of this, that the civilian population deserves punishment. Are you asking me about the population of An-Naqurah, from where katyushas were fired at Nahariyya and inside which, with all its terrorists, I saw, from an observation point, how the terrorists sat in a central house with a green roof and were nourished [nezonim] by the population around them.

I will continue: I decided and gave my approval to Yanush [Avigdor Ben-Gal] to enter southern Lebanon in such force; it was a political-strategic decision, a decision to use planes and artillery and tanks. I knew what I was doing. When I said to Yanush: Bring in tanks as quickly as possible and hit them from far off before the boys reach a face-to-face battle, did I not know what I was doing? I gave that order. Of course that was not the first time that I had given that order.

For 30 years, from the war of independence to this day, we have been fighting against a population that lives in villages and in towns and the question that accompanies us endlessly each time from the beginning is whether or not to hit the civilians. We were given the best lesson... [indistinct interruption] by the squad that carried out the massacre on the bus.

We had reports and I had a different plan in order not to harm the population. We paid the price, the price. In blood. On the spot. We paid with the blood of 36 killed and more than 100 wounded. Who gave those answers? Guess? Who? [shouts from the Knesset] I am asking you: Who gave those answers? He is your neighbor, Sir, but he is not here; one of the leaders of the Alignment. He wants to be prime minister of Israel. Against Rabin and against Peres. [Referring to Mordekhay Gur, Alignment] Have you no answers? He deliberately aimed fire at a civilian population. I am not accusing him. He took his own path. We have never aimed fire, the IDF, under our orders, against a civilian population.

I have another very important announcement for you, so that you should know not to scratch our eyes out any more. We have a memory. What did my teacher and rabbi write: We know how to argue better than you do. Excuse me. [uproar from the Knesset, indistinct heckling] We are ahead of you in arguing. Micky, Micky, Micky, you have already written a book and it has many mistakes. [Begin refers to an unidentified Alignment member; Knesset heckling increases]

I will soon speak about David Ben-Gurion, my friends. Soon I will speak about David Ben-Gurion, if you let me, if you let me. Do not point at me like that, what are...why are you putting your hand out....

Mr Daniyel Rosolio, after all, you are from the Kibbutz Hame'uhad. Why are you disturbing me? After all, we are activists, together, we have always been activists together. [Knesset speaker asks for silence]

Mr Speaker....Ah, Yosi [Yosi Sarid], greetings, I have not seen you for a long time, you are the man of morals, right? I have read Kotler; I know who you are.

I have already read Kotler. Yosi, be silent. Let me speak, Yosi. What, you will not be silent? Mr Speaker, may I speak here or not? [More heckling and shouting from Knesset covering Begin's next words; Knesset speaker asks for silence several times]

Yes, you should know and learn, Yosi, Yosi, my son, learn to not make a distinction between blood and blood. You must learn. You and your leaders must learn not to make a distinction between blood and blood. [further shouting and heckling from the Knesset] They are not only trying to scratch our eyes out from the aspect of the civilian population, but also from the aspect of the losses. Catastrophe. The war has been going on for 9 weeks and they continue to add pain to mourning. You bring numbers. [shouts from Knesset] I will bring figures.

In the Yom Kippur war we had 2,297 fatalities and 6,067 wounded. In the war of attrition: 300. Mr Speaker, this is such impudence, to interrupt someone who is speaking about Israel's fallen, about heroes.... [Knesset speaker tries to call for silence but shouting increases] Such impudence, is there in any democratic parliament.... [Knesset speaker warns MK's Sarid and Granot, Alignment, that if they do not stop heckling they will be punished] In the war of attrition, we suffered losses, 362 fallen; 1,184 wounded. In the war of attrition and the Yom Kippur war we suffered 2,659 fallen; 7,251 wounded; and 9,910 total casualties. Have we ever asked you how many of those were at the expense of the blunder [the Yom Kippur war].

You are accusing us? [shouting from Knesset] If so, then I ask today.... Mr Speaker.... Quiet, Ms Shula [Shulamit Aloni, Alignment] Quiet, please be quiet. Mr Speaker, between the years 1951 and 1957 there were 118 retaliatory actions: 67 fallen; 281 wounded. On 28 February there was a retaliatory action in Gaza: 8 fallen; 13 wounded. Of the enemy, 36 soldiers were killed; 28 were wounded.

Then there was a dialogue between the then-foreign minister, Mr Moshe Sharet, of blessed memory, and the then chief of staff, Moshe Dayan, of blessed memory. Foreign Minister Sharet said: Why were 36 Egyptian soldiers killed? Since then people claim that that action foiled the chance of peace with Egypt.

The chief of staff explained -- just a minute -- the chief of staff explained: We had to defend our soldiers. They were charged with carrying out a mission, in a certain fortress, inside Gaza. We had to block the way to the enemy. The enemy rushed to destroy us; they stepped on mines and so they were killed. [shouts from Knesset] Not true, Not true. Tell me, it is not true. Who was right? I want to say, who was right? For many years both of them were my rivals.

I say that in that dialogue Moshe Dayan was right. He defended the fighters of Israel. And something else: After that, on 13 March 1962, there was a retaliatory action against Syria in [name indistinct]. How was that decision made? I will tell you. This is how I heard it from a primary source. Several days before that, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet went abroad. The cabinet decided that the prime minister and the foreign minister and the defense minister would decide on retaliatory actions. But since Foreign Minister Sharet had gone abroad, the prime minister and the defense minister received his post. So, after that, he himself related: The prime minister consulted with the defense minister, both of them consulted with the foreign minister and so the decision was made.

Now you come along and claim that the Cabinet does not make decisions. All right. What, what are you saying, you have no idea, you call yourself a historian? You are... [Alignment members shout that the facts are incorrect, that the prime minister is mistaken] But the tale continued. Our ambassador to the United Nations at that time, our ambassador to the United Nations at that time, our ambassador to the United Nations at that time... [shouting from Knesset].... My friend, after all, you have returned to MAPAM, why are you complaining?

What complaints do you have? I will explain to you privately what it is all about.

Well, our ambassador to the United Nations -- his name was Mr Abba Eban -- was shocked and he rushed home to Israel. He spoke with the prime minister. Terrible! Thirty-five Syrians were killed. To this day the number of wounded is not known. One was captured. The United States was shocked. It threatened sanctions. What did you do? It was explained to him....all right, Eban was not there, check it. All right. There was another ambassador. All right. Check it. What do you say? [uproar from Knesset] What do you say? Check it, all right?

So -- listen well -- so he came and spoke with the prime minister and he explained.... Let me speak! [Knesset speaker attempts to silence the shouts] Mr Bar-Zohar, what do you want, that the speaker... just a minute... do not help me... MK Bar-Zohar... [Knesset speaker threatens MK Bar-Zohar and Alignment Knesset members and attempts to silence them] It will not do you any good. It will not do you any good. Shout as much as you want.

So, the prime minister, of blessed memory, explained things to him. After that he went back and made a speech to the UN Security Council to justify the action. The prime minister sent our UN ambassador a cable, and here is its contents: Your speech convinced me that the action was justified. All right, scratch our eyes out.

Mr Speaker, last night Mr Philip Habib visited Jerusalem and we held a talk with him that lasted altogether... [shouts from Knesset]... it is all true; well, last night... another issue.... Last night Mr Philip Habib visited Jerusalem and we held a talk with him that lasted 3 hours. I want to inform the Knesset that this week we made great progress toward an arrangement through negotiations for the removal of all the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon and all the Syrians who are in Beirut. At the first stage... What? [indistinct shouts from Knesset] Perhaps personally, the defense minister or I will answer you. Submit a question in writing, not a question, a written question. [shouts from Knesset of why the bombing is continuing]

You are the most merciful of all, eh? I know you, you are a humanitarian, eh? You will teach us morality. Humanitarian that you are. Well, Mr Speaker -- Mr Perah, let me continue -- Mr Speaker, this week we made very great progress toward an agreement or an arrangement that will permit the liberation of Beirut from all the terrorists and from all the Syrian soldiers who have, in fact, remained without any worthwhile command, they wander around there even without suitable arms, but they are there.

There are several problems that have remained open to negotiations. We disclosed them very sincerely to Mr Habib. I will bring to the Knesset two questions of principle, because in general he accepted our proposals and we are grateful to him for that. And our proposals will not disturb, under any circumstances, either the negotiations or the achievement of the agreement.

But there are two main problems. Habib proposed that UN observers enter Beirut or its environs. We said: We cannot accept that proposal. It is good that he came at my invitation, because our impression the day before yesterday was that he intended to implement the Security Council resolution on stationing observers who would supervise the cease-fire. At the end of the second talk, Mr Habib explained to us that that was not the intention; that is, the UN observers would have no connection with the cease-fire. The cease-fire will be maintained, the IDF will maintain it, to the end, absolutely, on condition that it is mutual. If they fire at the IDF, the IDF will react, and with all the power at its disposal. And, as you know, that is our decision because we must defend our army, so that our army is able to defend our people.

But, but, he explained to us that the UN observers should be partners in the arrangement for the removal of the terrorists. They are useless; after all, there is to be a multinational force. We had to explain to him: UN observers -- what is the United Nations today? It is true that once, in Israel, in the 1950's, there was some sort of orientation [last word in English] toward the United Nations. Alas for us if that orientation had existed in the 1970's and 80's.

The United Nations has three general institutions: the Security Council; the General Assembly and various types of agencies. Let us begin from the end. There is not one agency that has not tried to expel Israel, and it is only the U.S. threat that if Israel is expelled, then the United States will not finance that agency -- Mr Meshel, that also applies to the International Labor Organization, you know that as well as I do -- that prevents the expulsion -- and they always have an absolute majority, generally a majority of two-thirds.

Now let us go on to the General Assembly. There is a communist bloc, today it is 19 countries. Not federal Russia [last two words in English], Ukraine, Byelorussia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, but also Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, North Yemen -- 19 countries.

There are twenty-two Arab countries and the absolute majority of the Third World together -- always two-thirds. In other words, they not only can approve, they also pass anti-Israeli resolutions of the most evil sort. That United Nations approved a resolution that equated Zionism with racism. There has never been such sacrilege in any international organization. We are victims of racism. We are antiracist in accordance with the law of Israel. We are a nation that has received the expelled from the earliest days to this very day. Zionism, the movement of liberation of the Jewish nation, was compared to racism in a resolution approved by a majority of two-thirds.

The Security Council: most of its members do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. That is the United Nations of today.

In the Secretariat there is a hostile atmosphere. No wonder, since we have come up against the phenomenon that some [members of] UNIFIL signed a secret and separate agreement with the terrorist organizations. We did not know of this. We found the document in Lebanon, a secret one, an agreement with the terrorists in which they permit the terrorists to work from their positions.

So, observers who will be under the command of that United Nations should come to our aid? They cannot be objective. We do not agree to the stationing of UN observers. They are not needed at all; they will only cause harm and I am grateful to MK Shim'on Peres, who was the first to say that even according to the Security Council resolution there is no need to station observers. That was good advice. And the proof is that we accepted it. So we are insisting that no UN observers should come.

The second problem -- not the demand [tevi'ah], the problem, and we sat down together, really, in a very good talk, a very positive one -- was when will the multinational force enter? As I have already proved with the written documents, as Philip Habib proposed at one time, the multinational force should enter after most of the terrorists are already outside Beirut and Lebanon. He used the term the major part [last three words in English], the major part. We agreed.

Afterward, we said, look, we want all of them to be outside first. We will not be helped before that. We renewed that proposal. He told us: Difficult; in the meantime, I have already managed that they, the multinational force, will come on the 1st day, departure day, [last two words in English] departure day, the 1st day. We told him: How is this possible? And actually Frenchmen?

The truth is, Mr Speaker, that the State of Israel is fully entitled today to tell our French friends: Stay at home, do not go to Lebanon. Indeed, we have the full right to say this, not only because of the ugly anti-Semitism currently raging in France these days -- unprecedented since the days of the Dreyfus affair. Shouts of death to the Jews were then heard in the streets of Paris and the same cries are heard today. Moreover, there was France's vote at the Security Council: France was among the 11 countries voting in favor of imposing an embargo on [several sentences missing due to malfunctioning of recorders].

Hayim, I assure you that our relations with the United States are good, good. And I have proof of this -- I may show it to you in private but I could not do that in the Knesset. Those who know what I am talking about know what I mean.

Had it not been for the U.S. veto, this resolution would have been adopted. Let us assume that it would have been implemented. The Arabs currently have 12,000 tanks. I cannot say how many we have; we have enough. They have many times more than we do, they have billions of petrodollars that they can use for purchases from the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

And what will happen if they amass 20,000 tanks? Will an embargo be imposed by them? Did the French delegate not know what he was doing when he voted in favor of an embargo on all types of weapons to Israel? Considering the situation in the Middle East, this is a hostile act in the full sense of the word. Will Monsieur Cheysson tell me off for my words? Did he not know how to instruct his delegate to the Security Council on how to vote? Britain abstained in the vote, but France voted in favor.

However, we are not saying that which we are entitled to say. Why? Because the negotiations are approaching their end; the fighting must stop; our children must be allowed to go back to their homes and the fathers must be allowed to go back to their children, as the defense minister nicely expressed it last night on the "Moqed" program on television.

So, Philip Habib arranged a U.S.-French-Italian multinational force. So be it. However, should 350 French enter the city on the first day? What will happen if after a day or two the terrorists say that they are not leaving? I have already said: We will not attack the French. We have respected the French soldier since the days when Thomas Carlyle wrote: The French soldiers sang the Marseilles and said: With a slice of bread, a grain of salt and the Marseilles, all the way to China. They did not reach China, but they went as far as Moscow -- and this was also unnecessary. That is how we respect France and its soldiers. It is inconceivable that we should harm its soldiers. So, the terrorists will remain. [sentence has heard]

Therefore, we insist that first of all, most of the terrorists should leave. A minor part will remain, and the multinational force will move in.

If that minor part does not leave, then the multinational force must force it out. If the multinational force does not wish to do so, it will leave and we will solve the problem ourselves without breaking into west Beirut -- it will not be necessary to break into west Beirut because the situation will have changed. We hope that Mr Philip Habib will also settle these two issues and we will soon end the fighting. I wholeheartedly believe, Mr Speaker, that a long period of peace will begin not only for the Galilee and its inhabitants but also for the State of Israel and all its citizens.

Sometimes I wonder why France is so supportive of this murderous organization called in French OLP, Organisation de la Liberation Palestinienne [last five words in French]. And I know the answer: For many years France waged a very stubborn war in Algeria against an organization calling itself the FLN, Front de la Liberation Nationale. [last five words in French] They always say liberation. [last word in French] Ultimately, it surrendered to that organization. And who surrendered? It was none other than De Gaulle, who transferred 800,000 French from Algeria to France.

Since then, the French cannot understand how they -- a nation of 50 million, with their Foreign Legion and their vast army -- had to surrender to the FLN.

The Institute of Strategic Studies wrote that Israel is the fourth superpower after the United States, the Soviet Union and the PRC. There must be something to this statement, because, together, we number 1.6 billion. However, we are not the fourth superpower; we are only 3 million people. We know how to protect ourselves. We have the strength to repel any enemy, any combination of enemies. The Israeli people are alive and well and will live forever as a free people in Eretz Yisra'el. We are not a superpower, certainly not the fourth, not even the fifth or tenth one. [heckling by unidentified MK]

We are a tiny country. So, how do we stand up to the Arab FLN, the PLO? Not only do we not surrender to it, we also defeat it and destroy its infrastructure. Its commanders and leaders must leave Beirut and Lebanon. On the same day they leave for Syria, Al-Asad will divest them of their personal weapons that we will allow them to take along so as not to humiliate them.

So, the French wonder: How can we act in such a fashion whereas they had to surrender? Hence, a friend such as Francois Mitterrand truly sympathizes with the OLP and he, along with Monsieur Cheysson, wants to save the terrorist organization. No, we will not let them save it. [heckling by unidentified MK]

There is a difference: The FLN never demanded Paris, but the PLO demands Jerusalem; the FLN never sought to destroy the French state, but the PLO seeks to destroy the State of Israel. That is the difference. This makes a difference to the French but it makes no difference to us.

Mr Speaker: Now that I am about to conclude my speech, I want to say: I issued an announcement at the Cabinet session -- and I do not want to repeat it -- regarding the lethal, murderous and base crime perpetuated in Paris 2 days ago. A French minister stood up and said that my announcement implies an intervention in the internal affairs of another country.

I am here to announce from the Knesset podium -- this is my realization and opinion, I am sure that this is the position of the government and I assume that this is the position of the entire Knesset except for one little faction -- that the murder of Jews is not an internal affair of any country. We listened to the claim of domestic problems [last two words in English] for 6 long years and the enlightened world accepted them and the results are known. The murder of Jews will never again be an internal affair. It is our business; it is the business of the entire Jewish people and of the Jewish state. Therefore, I made the call I did and I insist on it: Jews should no longer be killed and their murderers go unpunished or even rewarded. They must defend themselves and their human dignity. This is it, Mr Speaker.

I suggest that MK Hayim Bar-Lev's nice proposal should be submitted to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

[Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor] Mr Prime Minister, MK Hayim Bar-Lev has asked to be allowed to ask a question or to make a remark.

[Begin] Please, I will wait for the question.

[Bar-Lev speaking from a microphone in the hall] In your remarks, Mr Prime Minister, you drew an analogy between the bombardments and shellings in Beirut and the shellings and bombardments -- as you phrased it -- of the towns along the Suez Canal and on Irbid [in Jordan].

Since, as some may remember, I was the chief of staff at that time and I am very familiar with the details, I want to advise you of your mistake: First, we did not bombard any inhabited city with aircraft, neither on the Suez Canal nor on the eastern front. [heckling by MK Yig'al Kohen, the Knesset speaker calls him to order]

Second, in Egypt we were engaged in a war initiated by the Egyptians, by their entire army and nation, but we are not in a state of war with Lebanon.

Third, the evacuation of 1.5 million inhabitants from the Suez Canal towns was decided upon by An-Nasir. They did not evacuate them because we shelled and bombarded the towns but because he decided on the evacuation, and he was the man who said that he is ready to sacrifice 1 million Egyptians in order to liberate the territory. Therefore, this analogy is uncalled for. [Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon wants to reply to MK Bar-Lev and an argument ensues with the Knesset speaker and the prime minister who wants to answer the question himself]

[Begin] MK Hayim Bar-Lev, my dear friend, listen: You were chief of staff then and at that time I was a member of the national unity government. And in my capacity as minister, I was one of your superiors because the government is the supreme commander of the army. Therefore, I know about the things you related more than you do. Now, I will explain: First of all, I did not make any analogy. I quoted the remarks of MK Mordekhay Gur. Those were not my own words. [heckling by MK Dani Rosolio of the Alignment]

Hayim, listen to me carefully [MK Bar-Lev and Defense Minister Sharon apparently are engaged in an argument]. When two generals meet they cannot stop talking. [laughter] Listen, you say we did not bombard them from the air? Do you not remember the bombardment deep in the heart of Egypt? Who was hurt deep in the heart of Egypt? Did we once not issue a warning that a bomb is about to explode over a factory? [MK Bar-Lev apparently says that this had been a mistake] A mistake? A mistake indeed! After all, I am saying that we never mean it. Wait, this is not the end. [heckling by MK Mikha'el Bar-Zohar of the Alignment]

Then you say that we did not bombard with aircraft; we shelled Irbid with artillery. I congratulate you on the subtle military distinction. It really matters a lot to a dead man whether he is killed by an artillery shell or by a bomb dropped from the air; it really makes a lot of difference.

ALGERIA

IRANIAN OIL MINISTER ARRIVES 14 AUGUST

LD142140 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Iranian Petroleum Minister Gharazi arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Light Industries Minister Said Ait-Messaoudene and Iranian Ambassador to Algeria Mohammad Mahdi Kurali.

Delivers Khamene'i Letter

LD151702 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Algiers, 15 Aug (APS) -- Mohammad Gharazi, Iranian petroleum minister and special envoy of the Iranian president, left Algiers this afternoon after a short visit (?that lasted) 1 hour.

He was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Said Ait-Messaoudene, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of light industry, and the Iranian ambassador to Algeria.

Gharazi was received by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister, to whom he delivered a letter from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN.

The Iranian envoy explained that the letter was primarily concerned with the next conference of the Nonaligned Movement. He also expressed his appreciation for the efforts Algeria has continued to make for the sake of peace and security in the Gulf region.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DETAILS PLANS FOR ARAB FORCE

LD131340 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The brother leader has addressed the following message to Arab presidents and kings:

I refer to what we said about the Israeli aggression having reached an extremely intolerable degree of insolence and ferocity and about the Arabs having no alternative but to immediately dispatch 10 divisions to Syria supported by squadrons of aircraft and to start fighting with the same ferocity and might across Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to expel the enemy.

Further to this proposal, now that the implementation of the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut and Lebanon has appeared on the horizon, this will probably mark the end of the Palestinian question, since what is is being planned and is expected to be carried out soon is the implementation of the old American-Israeli plan for the dispersal of the Palestinian people by sending them to the Arab countries with a view to ending their problem so that there would no longer be a base or existence for the Palestinian people.

Therefore, it is our responsibility to prevent this from happening and there is no alternative but for every one of us to offer what he can. We propose the Arab states be committed to the following:

1. Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Sudan each to commit itself to one military division supported by a squadron of aircraft.

2. Syria to provide two divisions supported by a number of squadrons.

3. Jordan to provide two brigades supported by one squadron of aircraft.

4. North and South Yemen, Kuwait and the Emirates to provide one brigade each supported by a squadron of aircraft.

5. Mauritania and Tunisia to participate with volunteers.

6. Every state to bear the cost of maintaining its forces.

7. I present myself to command these forces at the head of a joint chiefs of staff.

The enemy's lack of restraint and its seizure of our land and violation of our honor knows no limit and the implementation of this plan would signify support for the Palestinians and the prevention of further collapses in the ranks of our Arab nation.

PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE CALLS FOR MILITANT ACTION

LD131406 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The masses of the Arab Palestinian People's Conference held an emergency session in (Al-Bayan al-Awal) last night. All Palestinian organizations and Arab revolutionary forces in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah took part in this session.

The masses of the Arab Palestinian People's Conference discussed at this session the current grave Arab situation and adopted a number of resolutions in which they called for the pooling of the Arab revolutionaries within a military framework to carry out a serious action that would shake the seats of the traitorous Arab rulers.

The masses of the conference also decided at the session to form revolutionary committees in the occupied territories and in the Arab states and to open camps for the training of Arab revolutionaries to save the Arab people from the dangerous turning point the Arab rulers have created to tear apart the Arab nation; to set up clandestine military cells to strike at the imperialist interests that have implanted the Zionist enemy in the Arab homeland and furnished it with the means of aggression; to set up a unified Arab army under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, and to assert three no's of Khartoum and stand against the evil plans aimed at our Arab masses.

The masses of the Arab Palestinian People's Conference also have decided to set up a pan-Arab congress that would include the Arab revolutionaries to confront the challenges our Arab nation is experiencing and to check the invasions to which they are being subjected; to reject all capitulatory solutions and not count on personalities regardless of their reputation; to bring about compulsory military training for all factions of the Palestinian people and to expose the role of Arab reaction represented by the rulers who have agreed to receive the Palestinian fighters so that they would be thousands of miles from the battle ground; to implement the resolutions of the Palestinian People's Conferences which were endorsed by the General People's Congress; and to implement the resolutions of the first meeting of the Palestinian Arab revolution forces.

LIAISON BUREAU ON ARAB RECEPTION OF PLO

LD131132 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Aug (JANA) -- The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has issued the following statement:

At a time when the Palestinian fighters are engaged in the most ferocious battles and with unusual courage are resisting the Zionist invaders supported by the most up-to-date U.S. weapons; when Arabs should be defending themselves and their honor by countering the aggression across many Arab fronts; when it should be a duty to fight the enemy so it will withdraw from all Lebanon without any conditions; and when all Arab energies and resources should be pooled, the successive announcements by Arab regimes concerning their readiness to receive the Palestinian fighters who have been forced (?by Arabs) to withdraw from Lebanon confirms to Arab public opinion the extent of the contribution to and involvement of some of these regimes in the execution of the Zionist invasion's objectives.

The People's Foreign Liaision Bureau, while condemning this conspiratorial step against the Palestinian Revolution, which basically aims at implementing the old American-Zionist scheme to disperse the Palestinian people, make them homeless and settle them in Arab countries, would like to state:

Whoever receives the Palestinians who are forced to withdraw from west Beirut -- with the exception of the confrontation states of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, who are continuing the struggle and are opening new fronts -- is a traitor to the cause of the brave Palestinian people and has a hand in the American-Zionist plan aimed at the extermination of the Arab people.

If the final decision means the departure of the fighters from Lebanon, then why all these human and material sacrifices? Such a decision could have been made on the first day of the invasion and would have prevented all these sacrifices.

Whoever is responsible for this decision is staining his hands with the blood of the Palestinian martyrs and is consciously contributing, whether on his own or at the inspiration of others, to the dispersion of the Palestinian people and so that after all these sacrifices and years of sufferings the Palestinian question would no longer have a basis of existence.

The decision by certain Arab regimes to receive the Palestinian fighters who are forced by the Arabs themselves to lay down their arms in the course of the American-Zionist plan makes the Arab compatriots wonder who is responsible for the decision to resist first only to succumb to a humiliating withdrawal later.

The People's Foreigh Liaison Bureau, while condemning those who have accepted a role in the implementation of the conspiratorial plan, states that such leadership cannot possibly achieve the legitimate goals of the Arab masses and therefore calls upon them to provide an opportunity to a new generation which knows well the path of return and dignity.

LIAISON SECRETARY MEETS WITH MISSION HEADS

LD151350 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning met with brother heads of political missions of Arab countries that have announced they are prepared to receive the Palestinian combatants being forced to withdraw from Beirut.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed during this meeting the declared aims of the Zionist invasion in Lebanon, which are basically liquidation of the Palestinian question through the elimination of the military presence of the PLO, driving out the Palestinian combatants from Lebanon and their settling in distant Arab countries so that it may be possible to impose the U.S. solution in the region by means of the agent regimes and especially the Saudi regime.

He also emphasized that the Arab regimes' acceptance of the plot to disperse the Palestinians and to settle them in Arab countries means acceptance of the fait accompli and contributing to carrying out the U.S.-Zionist scheme, that is, to upsetting an equation: Instead of an Arab political and military action to drive the Zionist enemy out of Lebanon, efforts are now focused on driving the Palestinian combatants out of Lebanon.

The brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison underlined that it is still possible, if they so desire, for the Arabs to do something to repel the aggression and restore their dignity intead of the disgraceful endeavor to entrench the defeat through the call to discuss the buried Fahd plan and to resume the Fes summit.

The brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also exposed during the meeting the gravity of the plotting Saudi role and blamed it for the failure of any positive Arab common effort. He called for the condemnation of this role that has transpired through its obstruction of any initiative to convene an Arab summit when appropriate.

At the end of the meeting, he stressed that any Arab state, other than the confrontation states, that will shelter the Palestinian combatants, whatever the justifications, will be stigmatized by every Arab citizen because they will have committed a treasonable act. There would be no excuse for the decision even if made in response to a request on the part of certain Palestinian leaders whose loyalty is suspicious.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the heads of the interested political missions, on behalf of the brother leader, to convey to their respective governments the point of view of the Jamahiriyah so that they may reconsider their respective decisions.

PDRY'S ANTAR ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 14 AUGUST

LD150918 Tripoli JANA in English 0840 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 26, August 15 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Democratic Yemen's First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Administration 'Ali Ahmad Antar and the delegation accompanying him arrived here last night and were received by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Statement on Ties

LD151038 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Aug (JANA) -- Brig Gen 'Ali Antar, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy prime minister and minister of local government in the PDRY, made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said he is carrying a verbal message to the brother leader of the revolution from Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concerning bilateral relations and their development.

In his statement, Brig Gen 'Ali Antar lauded the fraternal relations linking the two sister countries and the support extended by the Arab Libyan people to its brothers in Democratic Yemen.

With regard to the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon, Brig Gen 'Ali Antar explained that this invasion came in the context of a plan laid down by the U.S. administration to impose control over the Arab region, to impose capitulation settlements on the peoples of our Arab nation and to drag them to the treacherous Camp David agreements.

At the conclusion of his statement, he greeted the heroic and splendid staunchness of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces against the racist Zionist invaders.

Reply to Al-Qadhdhafi Proposal

LD151948 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1757 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Aug (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution today received 'Ali Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of local government of the PDRY.

He delivered a message from Presidents 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the PDRY and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the YAR, concerning the agreement [tatallaq bi-muwafaqat] of the two Yemeni presidents to the proposal made by the brother leader in his letter to Arab presidents and kings. In his letter, he called on them to immediately send 10 military divisions supported by squadrons of aircraft to Syria to begin fighting with equal ferocity and force from Lebanon, Jordan and Syria to expel the enemy and stop it from wantonly plundering our land and damaging our honor.

IRANIAN OIL MINISTER LEAVES TRIPOLI 14 AUGUST

LD141650 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Aug (JANA) -- Iranian Petroleum Minister Gharazi left Tripoli this evening at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud received the Iranian minister today.

Gharazi arrived in Tripoli yesterday morning on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

PRESIDENT BAGAZA, VIEIRA THANK AL-QADHDHAFI

LD151806 Tripoli JANA in English 1656 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 26, August 15 -- Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received cables from the presidents of Burundi and Guinea-Bissau, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and Joao Bernardo Vieira, thanking him for the Jamahiriyah's efforts for holding the African summit conference and guaranteeing all preparations that led to its success and the realisation of its great results that reflect the unity and effectiveness of the participating countries in fulfilling the hopes of Africa's peoples.

Presidents Bagaza and Vieira also affirmed their determination to continue efforts for realising further goals that serve African unity and freedom. They also affirmed their countries' solidarity with the Jamahiriyah's principled stand and backing for African freedom.

SUDAN

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' REACTS TO AL-QADHDHAFI PLAN

JN141457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Aug (SUNA) -- Tripoli radio has broadcast a letter sent by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the Arab heads of state asking them to send military divisions and fighter planes to Syria and to place them under his command to fight Israel. Al-Qadhdhafi defined the share of each Arab state in this force and put Sudan's share at a division and a squadron of fighter planes. He demanded that he be in command of the joint chiefs of staff.

Commenting on this letter, a responsible source in Khartoum told SUNA that if Al-Qadhdhafi is serious about this, Sudan is prepared to send a military division, a squadron of aircraft and a number of officers to be put under his command.

MOROCCAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH HASSAN MESSAGE

JN141151 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Aug (SUNA) -- Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco and his majesty's special envoy, stressed here last night that the plan of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the Arab issue will be the major issue on the agenda of the Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco in continuance of the Fes summit suspended last November. Bensouda stressed that the King Fahd plan has become a property of the Arab nation and the Arab League. He denied that Saudi Arabia has requested the withdrawal of the plan.

The Moroccan envoy, who arrived here last night on an official visit to Sudan during which he will convey a message from King Hassan II to President Numayri, added that his visit to Sudan comes within the framework of consultations between the two countries at a time when the Palestinian and Lebanese people are being exposed to a barbaric and undeterred Zionist aggression.

Bensouda added: We are following this tragedy with great bitterness and His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a message to the Arab League secretary general and through him to all Arab kings and heads of state, calling on Arabs to adopt a unified stand and a single view to deal with the situation. He said that His Majesty King Hassan believes it is high time to resume the Fes summit so that Arabs will shoulder their responsibilities.

Bensouda mentioned that Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamad Boucetta is making a tour for this purpose in the Arab countries, which so far has taken him to Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan. Bensouda announced that contacts and intensified consultations are now taking place to hold a conference of Arab foreign ministers next week or maybe this Wednesday to study the current issues and the situation in preparation for the Arab summit to be held a week or two later to adopt careful, studied resolutions that will restore international respect to the Arabs.

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES NATION ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD131930 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Speech to the nation by Gen Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, minister of defense and commander in chief of the people's armed forces, on Armed Forces Day and the anniversary of the assumption by a Sudanese officer of the post of commander in chief -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother revolutionary compatriots: I greet you with the greetings of your victorious and triumphant revolution while you are experiencing, along with your armed forces, an immortal day in their history and in the history of the entire homeland. August 14 is one of the days in national history when the determination of the sons of the Sudan to liberate their homeland was manifested and they achieved sovereignty and independence.

Brother revolutionary compatriots: Your armed forces, which led the way toward change and staged the revolution and which upheld the will of the masses for steadfastness, are today standing on the threshold of a capability which has been realized through resolve and determination, they have forged forward, carrying out their responsibilities, tasks and duties. The people's armed forces placed themselves at the head of the patriotic forces and chose for themselves the role of the protective shield and Sudan's sword in combat in the name of the masses. They made their position in the heart of the national alliance a position of real sacrifice in the field of national construction. With the help of their soldiers, they became a force contributing to development and change. With the effort and work of the sons of the armed forces, they pushed the wheel of construction forward.

The people's armed forces are proceeding today along the path of generous sacrifice on which they have pledged to realize the homeland's true capabilities and to exploit in the best manner possible the hidden potential of men and land.

Brothers: Your armed forces have established an economic authority that has been entrusted with the task of exploiting the energies and capabilities that are abundant within the armed forces, for the purpose of carrying out economic, agricultural and industrial projects as well as construction work and transportation. The next few months, God willing, will see the fruit of this great work.

Brother compatriots and free revolutionaries: The work of the armed forces in the field of development and construction has not been carried out at the expense of the basic efforts and tasks of the armed forces, in a homeland which is living through a revolution and that faces challenges. Those who truly chose to work on construction have performed their role with courage and sacrifice. Thus, the efforts exerted in building were coupled with constant work toward modernization, development and advancement, thanks to the efficiency of our armed forces and their combat capabilities.

These efforts included men and equipment alike. We have succeeded in giving our armed forces qualifications and taking them further toward broader horizons and greater distances. We have advanced with our training and qualifications so much that our officers and men are today capable of taking part in all forms and levels of training alongside fraternal and friendly armies. They can operate the most modern equipment, arms and apparatus. Our military academies and colleges have reached the highest levels and have attained great capabilities.

We have thus advanced the level of those cadets attending military college. We have managed to equip all ranks of our officers in the Sudan with qualifications up to the level of the military academy.

Brothers: In my capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces, the soldier enjoys my constant care. This care stems from my total faith that the individual is the pivot and basis for the formation of a strong capable army. There can be no forces without fully trained and completely qualified individuals whose conditions have been improved and whose morale have been raised.

For this reason, we are auxious to raise fighting capabilities, together with an improvement in the social conditions of all members of our armed forces, in order to complete the construction of a strong and capable army able to shoulder its duties in protecting the homeland, the revolution and the masses.

Brother revolutionary compatriots: Armed Forces Day is a day when we recall the great glories of a past generation of heroes and strugglers who gave the homeland the most precious thing they owned and offered sacrifices for its progress: freedom and dignity. It is a day when we recall the glories of those who stood fast, who fought with sacrifice and became martyrs. We also recall those who did not confine themselves to the homeland. In the days of colonial oppression, they provided help to our neighbors on the continent. Thus, our forces fought steadfastly alongside our neighbors in the face of invasion. They halted the usurper's attacks and helped the Ethiopian people [word indistinct] struggle.

Similarly, our forces helped Libya to protected its land and honor. They stood by the Arab brothers there as they were facing a colonialism directed against the Libyan people and their land. By their sacrifices, they set a high example for the Arab who rushes to help his brother to protect his dignity and honor.

Brothers: We have not forgotten all this, and the others too must not forget. Our forefathers offered themselves to the homeland, the nation and the continent. On all battlefields and positions, they were a symbol of the homeland's pride and an example for strugglers everywhere.

Free compatriots: This is a day for the homeland and for the armed forces. In your name, I congratulate all members of our armed forces and express our appreciation for the great role they all shoulder in building the homeland, protecting it, safeguarding its unity and protecting its revolution. In the name of your armed forces, we express our thanks and gratitude, for from you we have derived our strength and capability and from you we have derived determination and scored one victory after another. You are the basis of the armed forces' strength and you are constantly the object of their sacrifice and giving. Your armed forces will preserve their loyalty and pledge. They will continue to have faith in God and the homeland, raising the slogan of "Victory always," with determination to protect the people and their socialist gains, the country and its territory and the security of its people.

Glory to you, our brothers! Glory and might to your valiant armed forces forever! God's peace and mercy and blessings be with you.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI ADDRESSES CITIZENS 14 AUGUST

EA151648 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1017 GMT 15 Aug 82

[President Daniel Arap Moi speech 14 August at Mombasa Muncipal Stadium -- recorded]

[Excerpt] There are some who believe that they can do things but do not want to be involved. What happened did not choose the poor, did not choose the rich, did not choose anyone in particular. All this has been a lesson for the Kenyan people.

I have said many times that my people of Kenya will one day go astray because they have been happy for a long time. What is significant is, I believe, that God has shown us that perhaps we are arrogant because of many things. That is a blow against us because of arrogance. We have shown arrogance over many things, some because of wealth, others for different reasons. I am saying this, having said many things before.

The thing for which I thank God is that He has been our shield. [applause] I also thank God that these events occurred when the schools were closed. Perhaps many children would otherwise have been killed. I recently said many things in Nakuru, but many covered their ears. I said what I said then not as if I were dreaming or imagining things. No, it was no so. I am a peace-loving person.

When I took over the government, I adopted reconciliatory attitudes or approaches to make Kenyan leaders know that Kenya is first and not second. Their interests should be second, not first. But all of us have learned quite a lot. [preceding two sentences spoken in English]

You the people of Mombasa, I thank you very much for your loyalty. [applause] I thank the navy people and the police here for maintaining peace and for remaining steadfast. I also thank the army, who eliminated those who caused many deaths. I have tried to show you by Nyayo leadership that if we ourselves do not love one another or if we ourselves do not maintain peace and unity and abandon tribalism altogether, then there will be trouble. I do not want to add anything more because investigations are going on. I wish you, the people of Mombasa, peace.

Report on Speech

EA151634 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today gave the Kenya Air Force rebels still in hiding the last chance to surrender to the authorities. He at the same time appealed to citizens to hand over to the government any weapons they come across. The president reminded the citizens that if they did not assist the government in recovering such weapons, the weapons might be used against them.

President Moi was addressing thousands of citizens and athletes during the 1982 Kenya national Stadium this afternoon. The president, however, told citizens not to fear the armed forces, saying that they are here to protect them and they should not run away from them. Recalling the events of 1 August 1982, President Moi said that when he succeeded the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in 1978 he appealed to all Kenyans to put the interests of the nation before their personal interests. The president also noted that he also adopted a reconciliatory apporach with the hope of cultivating peace and unity. He observed that most Kenyans had now learned a lot from what happened on 1 August. He said that what had happened that day did not effect the poor only but also those who boast of massive wealth.

President Moi wondered why after 19 years of peace and stability in Kenya some people were now bing misled into causing problems for others. The president stressed that without peace and unity the country would be plagued with chaos, noting that such a situation was not conducive to positive development. The president said that he was relieved that what had happened on 1 August took place during school holidays, thus avoiding loss of many innocent lives of children.

The president further stated that he loved peace and wanted all Kenyans to live peacefully in order to build a strong nation. President Moi commended the Kenya Army, Kenya Navy and the Kenya police for their loyalty and efforts in silencing the rebels.

The occasion was attended by the minister for culture and social services, Mr Stanley Oloitipitip; the minister for livestock development, Mr Paul Ngei; and assitant minister for cooperative development, Mr Henry Cheboiwo; an assistant minister for health, Mr James Njiru; an assistant minister for labor, Shariff Nassir; an assistant minister for culture and social services, Mr Stanley Metto; the chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini; MP's and senior government officials.

NAIROBI PAPER REPORTS TWO MP'S DETAINED 6 AUGUST

EA131254 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[James Kimondo Article: "Wamwere, Mutunga Detained"]

[Text] The M.P. for Nakuru North, Mr Michael Koigi Wamwere, and a lecturer at the University of Nairobi, Mr Willy Munywoki Mutunga, have been detained.

Their detention was announced in todays' KENYA GAZETTE. Their detenion orders were signed on August 6, 1982.

According to the KENYA GAZETTE, they were detained under Regulation 6(1) of the Public Security (detained and restricted persons) Regulation 1978 L.N. 234(1978) and also in pursuance of Section 83(2) (B) of the Constitution of Kenya.

Mr Wamwere was reportedly picked up from his home at Nakuru on August 6, and was allegedly driven to the officer of the assistant commissioner of police in charge of Rift Valley Province, Mr Erastus Mmbijjimwe, by two senior police officers. Their offices were thoroughly searched by five plainclothes policemen before they were whisked away. The police took away some files and papers with them as fellow lecturers and students looked on.

Mr Mutunga was a committee member of the university's Academic Staff Association.

On June 10, this year, he was charged in a Nairobi court with being found with a seditious publication headed, "J.M. Day Solidarity. Don't Be Fooled, Reject These Nyayos." The state, however, later entered a nolle prosequie on the case. Mutunga was not in court when the principal state counsel, Mr Bernard Chunga, applied for the case to be dropped.

The chief magistrate, Mr Abdul Rauf, then said: As far as this court is concerned, the matter is now finished.

Three lawyers, Mr Antony Khamati, Mr Kiraitu Muragi and Mr Gitobu Mmanyara represented Mutunga in the case. He was later transferred to Nairobi for interrogation, but the nature of the interrogation was not known.

On August 10, eight officers from the C.I.D. and Special Branch searched Mr Wamwere's house and took with them several books. The search took about two hours.

The elder brother, Kuria Murimi, who runs a commercial college in Nakuru town, was picked up on August 9, by the C.I.D. and Special Branch officers from his business premises at 4 pm. The brother accompanied the search team to Mr Wamweres' house.

Mr Wamwere, 34, is one of the most outspoken MP's. He was also detained during the late President Kenyatta's regime. Mr Wamwere had been released by President Daniel arap Moi together with other detainees in December 1978.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT'S SON REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

LD131333 Nairobi NAIROBI TIMES in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[John Mulaa report]

[Text] Raila Odinga, the son of the former vice-president, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, was picked up on Wednesday morning by people who claimed to be policemen. According to members of his family, Raila was picked up from his Kenya Bureau of Standards office and has not been heard of since then.

Contacted, a police headquarters spokesman, however, told the NAIROBI TIMES that the police have no information of the reported arrest of Raila.

Meanwhile, Odinga has denied reports that he had been placed under house arrest and that his house at Kisumu was ringed by security officials. Speaking from his Kisumu home, Odinga said that such rumours were baseless adding that he had received numerous telephone calls from his friends and relatives living in various towns concerning his alleged house arrest but he had assured them that all was well. Odinga also said that he was unaware of the reported arrest of his son.

TIME MAGAZINE CONFISCATED FOR COUP ARTICLE

EA141506 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Kenyan Government has held up the sale of the latest issue of TIME magazine after it published an article on the abortive attempt to topple the Moi government early this month.

Distributors of the magazine in Kenya, the NATION newspaper, said the Kenyan police had confiscated all copies of the issue and promised to release them only if they agreed to remove two pages dealing with the rebellion.

TIME magazine said the rebellion had clearly shown that Kenya was a country secretly full of political and economic tension.

A distribution officer said in Nairobi that all foreign publications must first be inspected by the government before their distribution is authorized. The official added that the issue of another magazine, NEWSWEEK, which had also published an article on this month's rebellion, was permitted after the government had inspected it.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY 15 AUG

EA151222 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 1115 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today decreed a state of emergency in the regions and districts that are under attack by Abyssinia and that have been recognized as being in a state of war.

The state of emergency follows President Siad Barre's knowledge that some parts of the country are under continuous, naked aerial and ground attack by Abyssinian troops who are inflicting losses in men and material on the Somali people. The measure was also taken when it became evident that the Abyssinians are trying to capture certain areas of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The decree is in accordance with Article 83 and 38 of the Somali Democratic Republic Constitution, which also stipulates that the Ministry of Defense and commanders in the combat zones have full powers to defend the country against enemy aggression.

It is the responsibility of every Somali to take part directly or indirectly in defending the country with materials or his or her own life whenever called upon to do so.

The decree on the state of emergency also empowers the Ministry of Defense, the armed forces in the battle zones and reservists temporarily to requisition any such moveable and immovable property as will assist in the defense of the country without violating any laws.

Any person who does not cooperate fully or who takes adavantage of this state of war will be sentenced in accordance with the laws pertaining to the armed forces during war.

ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS REPULSED 12-13 AUGUST

EA142130 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The provocative attacks by Abyssinia and its allies in the Goldogob and Balumbale areas have resulted in reverses for the enemy with deaths, injuries and captured and destroyed weapons.

The Abyssinian attacks on 12 and 13 August in the Goldogob area resulted in the following Abyssinian losses: up to 350 deaths, including officers, NCO's and soldiers and more than 50 injured.

The report adds that the enemy had the following destroyed: seven tanks, nine armored vehicles, six trucks, including fuel tankers and military equipment transporters. Several field guns were also captured from the enemy.

The report continues that the Abyssinians were driven back to the areas from where they launched their attacks. On 12 and 13 August, the Somali Armed Forces lost 25 men and sustained 64 casualties. They also had two trucks and one armored vehicle destroyed.

The report on the fighting in the Balumbale area between the forces of the unholy alliance and the courageous Somali forces is: The Abyssinians lost 232 men, including officers and NCO's, and had tanks, 9 armored personnel carriers and gun-transporting trucks destroyed.

The report added that the Somali side lost 39 soldiers and had 93 more wounded. Two tanks, four armored personnel carriers and one jeep were also destroyed.

RADIO KULMIS REFUTES MOGADISHU, BBC RADIO REPORTS

LD132124 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] An information section spokesman of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], has described reports and programs broadcast by Radio Mogadishu and the BBC last Tuesday and Wednesday as pure and shameless lies aimed at misinterpreting the legitimate struggle that the DFSS is waging against the Siad Barre regime.

The information section statement says the BBC "Focus on Africa" program on Tuesday broadcast a report purported to have been sent from Addis Ababa by a man who called himself Getachew Tadese. This man is unknown, his job is unknown and what he represents is unknown.

The report said to have been sent by Getachew Tadese also was broadcast yesterday by Radio Mogadishu and the BBC Somali section in its "The Week in Africa" program.

According to all these broadcasts, this unknown Getachew Tadese claimed that the DFSS was made up of 2,000 men, trained by Cubans. That named and shameless lie has the sole aim of tarnishing the reputation that the DFSS enjoys among the Somali people and the world.

The DFSS information section statement declared that the number of DFSS fighters is in excess of tens of thousands; they are trained by Somali officers and they have strong support from the Somali masses and armed forces, as evidenced by their victories over the forces still serving Siad Barre.

The DFSS, the statement continues, has, at the moment, no links with Cuba or anything of the sort.

The statement described the BBC Somali section's "The Week in Africa" program, in which it quoted the ambassador of the Siad Barre regime in London, as ineffective propaganda that will not affect the conclusive struggle spearheaded by the DFSS.

The so-called ambassador of the Mogadishu regime should talk about the windows of his office, which were broken by the Somali people in Britain who are opposed to the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre. This was why Siad Barre was unable to visit London during his recent tour of Western countries.

ERITREAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 12 AUGUST

LD131330 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation led by Abdullah Idris, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council, left this evening at the end of a visit to the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

Talking to a SONNA reporter at the airport, the chairman said he had met SDR President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, with whom he discussed the legitimate struggle of the liberation fronts of western Somalia, Abo, Eritrea and Tigre against the black fascist colonialist Abyssinians.

Abdullah Idris added that he and the president had made it clear that the common enemy of the two peoples -- Abyssinian colonalism -- should be countered forcefully.

Turning to the Eritrean Liberation Front's liberation struggle, the chairman said that it had frustrated the red star campaign, in which the Abyssinians had aimed to obliterate the Eritrean people. That plan misfired due to the legitimate and unified struggle of ELF for complete freedom.

On the provocative attacks by Abyssinia on the SDR, Abdullah Idris said these amounted to naked aggression and therefore called on the Somali people to unify and strengthen their struggle and to frustrate the mad lust these provocative attacks were showing.

TANZANIA

AUTHORITIES RETURN HIJACKED KENYAN PLANE

EA160748 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Kenyan authorities have taken back the air force fighter plane which landed unexpectedly at the Dar es Salaam International Airport following an abortive coup in Nairobi 2 weeks ago. The plane was flown back to Kenya yesterday by a Kenyan Air Force pilot.

Present to see the plane off were the deputy minister for home affairs, Ndugu (Hamadi Muhammad); the director of criminal investigations, Ndugu (Joseph Lumomo); and other senior [word indistinct] leaders. [Words indistinct] delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam on Saturday headed by the assistant commissioner of police, Mr (Khan), who has remained behind to take extradition (?against) two Kenyan soldiers alleged to have hijacked the plane and forced [words indistinct].

CHAD

'DISSIDENTS' ACCUSED OF ALLOWING FAN INFILTRATION

AB131056 Paris AFP in French 1011 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 August AFP) -- Radio Moundou, transmitting from the zone controlled by Colonel Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces, on Friday accused "dissident" officers of having allowed the infiltration of "some" FAN elements into Bongor, 240 km south of Ndjamena.

This accusation follows the communique of a group of "dissident" officers broadcast on Wednesday by Radio Ndjamena, announcing that a coordinating bureau of elements supporting Colonel Kamougue had been "dismantled" in Bongor.

Radio Moundou said it is "paradoxical" that Radio Ndjamena should "actively militate" for the cause of peace and at the same time "play into the hands of the dividers" by broadcasting communiques that "cause prejudice" to national entente.

After stating that Chad is no longer in a position to bear "the weight of war," the southern radio declared: "Whatever our differences, let's rise above our quarrels to build a united and prosperous Chad."

Radio Moundou also "congratulated" Gabonese President Omar Bongo for having taken the initiative in summoning Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State, and Colonel Kamougue for present negotiations in Franceville.

MINISTER: DOCUMENTS REVEAL AL-QADHDHAFI PLANS

GF141633 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Economy and Finance Minister 'Ali Salim "exclusive" statement to AL-MADINAH correspondent Nasr ad-Din Hamad in Manama -- date not given]

[Text] Chadian Economy and Finance Minister 'Ali Salim said the Chadian delegation, that recently visited Saudi Arabia felt a warm welcome and response from His Majesty King Fahd, who showed extensive knowledge of the situation in Chad and the reasons that caused the eruption of civil war there. In an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH, the Chadian minister added that Hissein Habre's troops fought fiercely against the Libyan-backed troops of Goukouni Oueddi, which were fighting for Al-Qadhdhafi's interests, and said that the proof of this is that after the withdrawal of Libyan troops, Goukouni Oueddi's regime collapsed.

Minister 'Ali Salim said the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad was mainly due to the popular and political resistance launched by the Chadian people and not due to the African summit. He expressed his belief that Goukouni's foreign minister, Acyl Ahmat, did not die in a plane crash as reported, but that he was physically liquidated by Al-Qadhdhafi because he had differences with Goukouni regarding the presence of Libyan troops in Chad. It should be recalled that Acyl Ahmat warmly welcomed the idea of national reconciliation in Chad and called for responding to the initiative of Hissein Habre's government, which urged reconciliation to safeguard the country's stability and peace.

The Chadian minister revealed to AL-MADINAH that the new authority in Ndjamena has found documents which he described as dangerous. He said these documents reveal Al-Qadhdhafi's practices and plans against a number of African countries in order to create regimes that are biased toward him to achieve his ambitions. He said Chad will soon submit these documents to the concerned countries and regional and international organizations.

The Chadian delegation visited Bahrain after Saudi Arabia to deliver a message to Deputy Amir Shaykh Hamad Ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah from President Hissein Habre, explaining the new situation in Chad.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU RECEIVES CHAD'S KAMOUGUE 13 AUGUST

AB141250 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The founding chairman of the MPR yesterday received Colonel Kamougue, former vice president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad.

Addressing the press after the audience, the leader of the Chadian Armed Forces called on all Chadians, both within and out of the country, to overcome the difficulties that divide them so that true peace may be restored in the country.

The Chadian statesman, who has just participated in the Franceville meeting in Gabon, at which President Bongo met the principal faction leaders in Chad, said in spite of the complex difficulties caused by 20 years of fratricidal war, all Chadians are now determined to overcome suspicion and especially mistrust to reconstruct their country in peace and unity. He said all leaders of the different factions making up the Chadian political class should work toward this major objective in the supreme interest of the country. It is within this context that Colonel Kamougue came to Kinshasa to meet guide Mobutu Sese Seko, from whom, he said, he received useful advice and the enriching experience of the country and of the Zairian head of state who, in similar conditions, succeeded in restoring peace to his country and unity among all Zairians. This is very useful to us considering the complexity of the Chadian problem, Colonel Kamougue concluded.

TOGO

PRESIDENT WELCOMES CHAD'S HABRE 14 AUGUST

AB160620 Lome Domestic Service in French 0610 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Chadian Council of State, and president of Chad, Hissein Habre, arrived in Lome yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit to Togo. The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, welcomed the Chadian leader at the Tokoin Airport. All political, administrative and traditional authorities of the capital were present.

AFP Interview

AB160630 Paris AFP in English 0359 GMT 16 Aug 82

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Lome, Aug 16 (AFP) -- New Chad leader Hissein Habre, whose forces took the capital Ndjamena two and one-half months ago, said here Sunday night that the chances for peace in his country had never been greater now that fighting had come to a halt for the first time in many years.

"We must seize this chance and not let everything be put in jeopardy again tomorrow," he said in an interview with Agence France-Presse during a break in his 48-hour "official friendship visit" to Togo. Mr Habre was met at the airport on Saturday by Togolese head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema in the presence of the diplomatic corps and an honor guard. Mr Habre arrived from Franceville in Gabon, where for the past week, at the initiative of Gabonese President Omar Bongo, a number of Chad's politico-military factions have been holding talks on national reconciliation. "The (?divisions)are not among enemies, but among our brothers who are trying to find a solution which each is trying to do his utmost to achieve," Mr Habre said.

"(?I am) not pessimistic, without being exaggeratedly optimistic," he commented about the talks.

Mr Habre said the talks were continuing with representatives of southern Chad strongman Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue, the Democratic Revoulutionary Council of Acheik ibn Oumar, and veteran politician Dr Abba Siddick's Chad National Liberation Front (known as the "Original Frolinat").

Remarking that Chadians "have had enough of war," Mr Habre said the Franceville talks "are [words indistinct] at the formation of a government but rather at a framework agreement which will permit an advance on the path of reconciliation." The Gabonese venue was one step toward other discussions in Chad itself, he said. Goukouni Oueddei, president of the interim government of national union ousted by Mr Habre, had been asked to the talks, but had not replied to the invitation, Mr Habre disclosed. (Mr Goukouni is in exile in Algeria. Mr Habre was at one time his defence minister). Mr Habre denied a number of reports about continuing or planned military activity in Chad. There were some Goukouni partisans in the north, but they did not constitute a real resistance movement, the new Chad leader claimed. He said it was untrue that units of his own Armed Forces of the North (FAN) had moved to Bongor 240 kms (148 miles) south of Ndjamena, where reputed dissidents of Col Kamougue's faction have reportedly "dismantled" a coordination bureau of Kamougue loyalists. Mr Habre said he had absolutley no intention of moving south, "even though we have the military capacity."

"We want to settle problems by reconciliation," said Mr Habre, who heads a Council of State set up after his FAN took Ndjamena. "We are giving Col Kamougue lots of chances. It is in his every interest to seize this opportunity to make peace." Mr Habre finally further denied that, as reported a week ago, the First Army faction of former Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said had taken a number of towns in southeast Chad.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS IN AUGUST

LD151242 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] We now read you seven decrees from President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos:

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Artigle 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, from the post of minister of foreign trade, to which he was appointed by Decree No 244.79 of 4 November.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982

[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Ismael Gaspar Martins from the post of finance minister, to which he was appointed by decree No 58/77 of 30 August.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982

[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Augusto Teixeira de Matos from the post of deputy finance minister for the state general budget, to which he was appointed by Decree No 78/80 of 12 July.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982
[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Adriano Pereira dos Santos from the post of deputy minister of home trade, to which he was appointed by Decree No 32/81 of 19 March.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982
[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo doe Santos

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Ismael Gaspar Martins to the post of minister of foreign trade.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982
[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

In the public interest and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Adriano Pereira dos Santos to the post of minister of home trade.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982
[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

In the public interest and by virue of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Augusto Teixeira de Matos to the post of finance minister.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, 14 August 1982
[Signed] the president of the republic, Jose Eduardo dos Santos

RSA TROOPS REPORTED 200 KM INSIDE ANGOLA

LD132128 Luanda ANGOP in French 1730 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Aug (ANGOP) -- South African invading troops have already penetrated more than 200 km into southern Angola, from the Namibia border up to Culvelai, occupying positions with the aim of extending their aggression to Huila Province, an authorized source stated today.

The same source said fighting might break out at any moment between troops of the apartheid regime and the Angolan Popular Armed Forces. The South African advance began on 19 July from Xangongo and Ngiva, in southern Cunene Province. These localities have been occupied since 23 August last year.

According to the above source, the South African Air Force bombed Angolan positions in Cuvelai last Sunday, causing one death. On 4 August, the same source adds, a supply convoy of the Angolan Popular Armed Forces that was heading toward Cuvelai was ambushed before being machinegunned by the aircraft. The ambush resulted in one dead and six wounded; nine vehicles were destroyed. The South African Air Force, according to the same source, continues to fly over Cuvelai, Mulondo, Tchamutete, Cassinga, Jamba and Dongo. Latest reports indicate that some reconnaissance flights were carried out yesterday (Thursday) by four aircraft over Chiange, at the end of the Namibian railroad line.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESISTANCE GROUP ATTACKS PIPELINE, RAIL LINKS

LD131439 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance Movement says it has blown up the oil pipeline between the port of Beira and the refinery at Mutare in Zimbabwe. The flow of oil was cut after an attack between Inchope and Vila Machado, in Mozambique's Manica e Sofala Province.

A spokesman for the movement has claimed in Lisbon that it also destroyed two trains as part of the campaign against the country's communications network. A passenger train was attacked at Vila Fontes on the line to Malawi and the other was destroyed near Mabalane on the nothern line to Zimbabwe. The National Resistance Movement is waging a guerrilla campaign against the Marxist regime in Maputo.

14 Deaths in Train Attack

MB131209 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Fourteen people have been killed and about 50 wounded when a band of (Kizumba) terrorists attacked a train in Sofala Province on Tuesday morning. A report from Beira says all the victims were civilians who were hit by machinegun and bazooka fire when the train was attacked about 60 km north of the city on the line to Malawi. The wounded are now being treated in Beira hospital.

The attack took place inland from a zone where the terrorists are reported to be receiving supplies by sea from South Africa. Over the past 6 months, they have staged similar attacks on other trains and buses in Sofala, Manica and Inhambane Provinces, where they also receive supplies by sea and by air from the apartheid authorities.

The minister in residence of Sofala, Lt Gen (Armando Guebuza), has been visiting those hospitalized from the latest attack.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO DOWNS SIX RSA MIRAGES, SEVEN HELICOPTERS

LD151522 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] SWAPO guerrillas have shot down six South African Mirage fighter bombers during fighting in the last 4 days in northern Namibia. During the same period, SWAPO combatants shot down seven South African helicopters, also in northern Namibia.

According to a SWAPO communique issued in Luanda, the aircraft were shot down by surface-to-air missiles. The communique denied Pretoria's allegations that South African troops had killed more than 300 SWAPO guerrillas during their current invasion of Angola.

A few days ago, SWAPO forces attacked enemy military units in northern Namibia, killing 30 South African soldiers and destroying a large quantity of war materiel.

SWAPO PROGRAM DESCRIBES MILITARY OPERATIONS

EA132048 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Here is a report from the battlefield: In a wide-ranging and broadening military confrontation throughout the operational zone in Namibia, the gallant fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], the military wing of SWAPO, have been engaged in fierce battles against the South African terrorist forces of occupation.

On 4 August 1982, our combatants launched heavy artillery shelling on an enemy base at (Ngomahenene), some 45 km east of the town of Ruacana. During this artillery attack, 30 racist South African soldiers were registered killed on the spot and many others wounded. An ammunition depot and military installations went up in flames, causing heavy materiel losses.

On Monday this week, 9 August 1982, combatants of PLAN fought fierce battles against enemy ground and air forces, during which three Alouette and four Puma helicopters were severely hit by our antiaircraft (?guns); two of the Pumas and one Alouette helicopter were visibly seen crashing down after being shot.

Among the dead enemy soldiers, our fighters identified John H. Kaler, the pilot; Lt Christian Wilhelm Pietersen, copilot; and Sgt Koelt Crobbelar.

The new enemy military offensive, to which SWAPO is providing an appropriate reply, has come at a time when the world is being [told] that terrorist South Africa is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement and thereby to put an end to the long drawn out military conflict in Namibia. The offensive is a clear demonstration that racist Pretoria is not yet ready to end its illegal and oppressive occupation of our country. Moreover, the so-called consultative talks on Namibia, which have been going on in New York, have up to now not moved beyond the stage of a public relations exercise.

[Words indistinct], indeed, a diplomatic (?flurry) orchestrated by the five Western imperialist countries to mislead the world public opinion that progress is being made toward a peaceful solution of the Namibian conflict.

In the absence of genuine (?commitment) on the part of terrorist Pretoria and the five Western imperialist countries to resolve the conflict in Namibia peacefully, the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, is left with no choice but to persevere in its just armed resistance.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON OPERATIONS AGAINST SWAPO

AB131347 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13 (AFP) -- Some units involved in the latest South Africa operations in southern Angola have now returned to their bases in Namibia, General Charles Lloyd, commander of South African forces in Namibia, said in Windhoek today.

Gen. Lloyd said the "current phase of operations against SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organisation) in Angola have been concluded."

Meanwhile a report in the JOHANNESBURG STAR, quoting intelligence sources, reported today that South African Air Force Mirages had been sent to northern Namibia following reports that Angolan MiGs had been based close to the Angolan-Namibian border.

Gen. Lloyd said that South Africa had not intended to compromise progress towards a cease-fire in Namibia, which is the subject of drawn-out international negotiations aimed at reaching an independence settlement acceptable to both South Africa and SWAPO.

Giving a breakdown of the latest South African statistics on casualties Gen. Lloyd said 73 SWAPO troops and six South Africans died in June, 110 SWAPO and seven South Africans in July, and 235 SWAPO and 16 South Africans so far this month.

Lloyd: 'SWAPO on Defensive'

LD160740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The commanding general of the territory in South-West Africa/Namibia, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, says the actions of the Security Forces in southern Angola recently have forced SWAPO to go on the defensive. This has meant that SWAPO has had to set aside its terrorist activities against civilians in South-West Africa/Namibia. General Lloyd says the Security Forces have destroyed the central and eastern headquarters of SWAPO and also a military command post. General Lloyd said in an interview in Windhoek that the Security Forces had managed to intercept many terrorists and weapons destined to infiltrate South-West Africa/Namibia. General Lloyd said it was possible that SWAPO would try again to infiltrate the northern and farming areas of Namibia in an attempt to make up for lost esteem.

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN DENIES LOSS OF MORE HELICOPTERS

AB131440 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13 (AFP) -- A South African military spokesman today denied claims by the South-West Africa People's Organisation that it had shot down three more South African helicopters earlier this week.

The spokesman said the names of three dead crewmen published in a SWAPO communique from Luanda were the same as those released by South Africa's Defence Ministry on Wednesday when it admitted that one Puma helicopter had been brought down in southern Angola with the loss of 15 lives.